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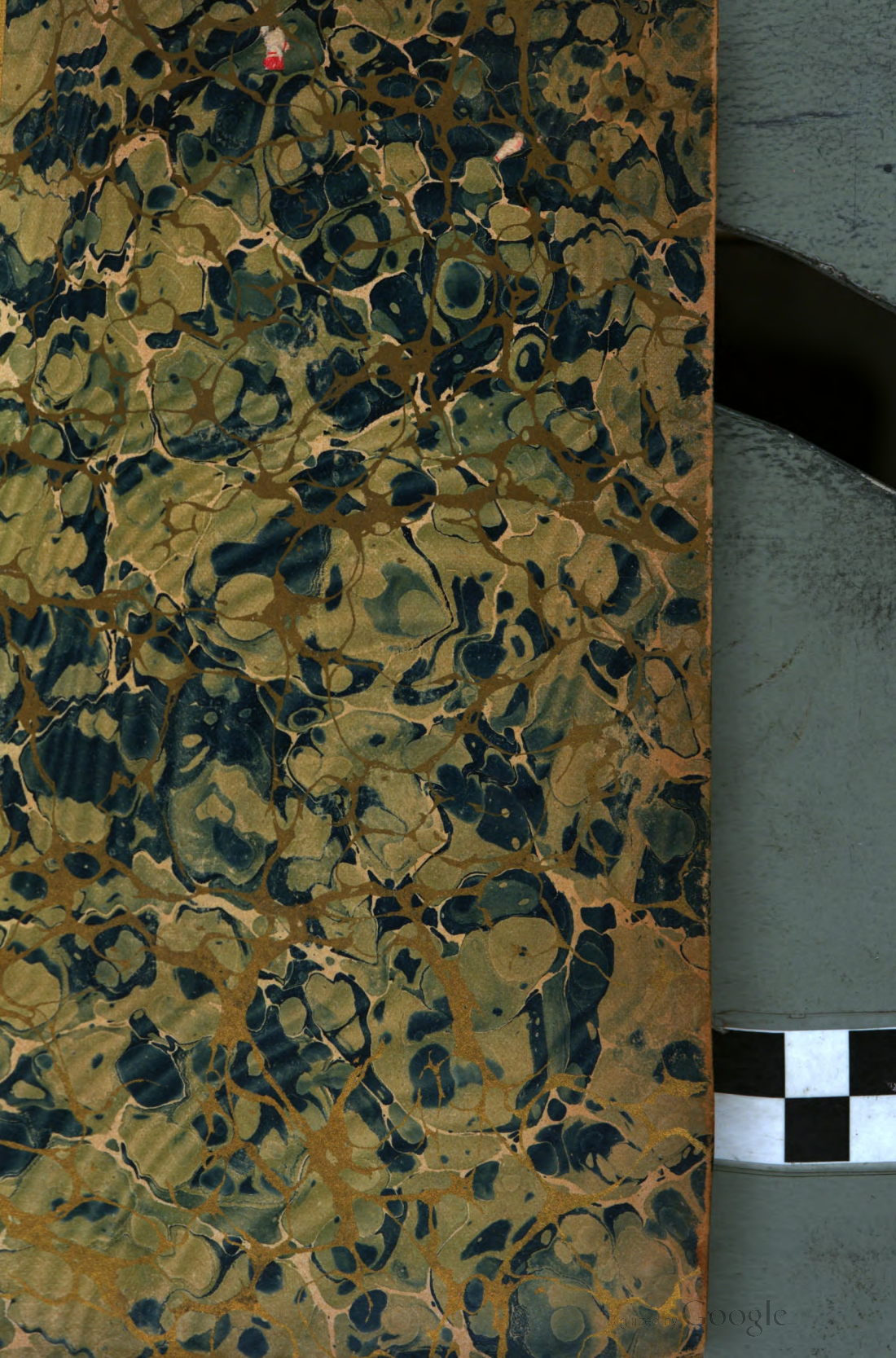
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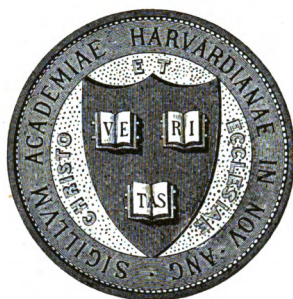
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The Development of Public Charities in Indiana

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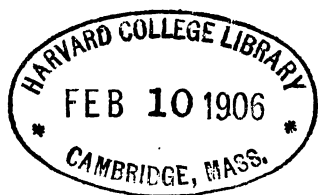
THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES IN INDIANA

Indiana — Board of charities..

AN OUTLINE OF THE EXHIBIT OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, PRE-
PARED FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE
EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1905

Sec 2175.24



Ind. State Library.

PREFACE.

This pamphlet is published by the Board of State Charities of Indiana in response to the demand for the information, in accessible form, contained in the exhibit made by the Board for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1904. The exhibit was prepared at the request of the Indiana World's Fair Commission. Though small, it was as comprehensive as was possible in the limited space at the Board's disposal, and was awarded a Grand Prize (the highest recognition) by the Committee on Awards. Some slight additions have been made and many of the statistics have been brought to date.

October, 1905.

I.

THE INDIANA BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

PURPOSE.

The supervision of the whole system of public charities of the State.

DUTY.

To see that every inmate of every public institution receives proper care.

To see that the public funds are properly expended.

To see that the institutions are properly conducted.

To see that the management is protected from unjust criticism.

LAW.

AN ACT to establish a Board of State Charities, prescribing their duties; appropriating four thousand dollars, and declaring an emergency.

Approved February 28, 1889.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Governor shall appoint six persons, three from each of the two leading political parties which cast the highest number of votes at the last general election, who shall constitute a Board of State Charities, to serve without compensation; two of whom, as indicated by the Governor upon the fixed appointment, shall serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and upon the expiration of the terms of each, his or her place and that of his or her successor, shall in like manner, be filled for the term of three years. The Governor shall be ex-officio a member of said Board, and the President thereof. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal, before the expiration of such terms, may be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments.

Sec. 2. That the Board of State Charities shall be provided with a suitable room in the State House. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held quarterly, or oftener, if required. They

may make such rules and orders for the regulation of their own proceedings as they may deem necessary. They shall investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals, and asylums, and the officers in charge of all such institutions shall furnish to the Board, on their request, such information and statistics as they may require; and, to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics, the Board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential; and all plans for new jails and infirmaries shall, before the adoption of the same by the county authorities, be submitted to said Board for suggestion and criticism. The Board, in its discretion, may at any time make an investigation by the whole Board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory, or charitable institution of the State; and said Board or committee in making any such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the Governor, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestions, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. That the said Board may appoint a Secretary, who shall be paid for his services, in addition to his traveling expenses, an annual salary as may be agreed upon by the Board. All accounts and expenditures shall be certified as may be provided by the Board, and shall be paid by the Treasurer upon an order from the Auditor of State.

Sec. 4. The Board of State Charities shall, annually, prepare and print for the use of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings during the preceding year, stating fully and in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report of the Secretary, embracing all the respective proceedings and expenses during the year, and showing the actual condition of all the State institutions under their control, with such suggestions as they may deem necessary and pertinent.

Sec. 5. The sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) is hereby annually appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of all expenses made necessary by this act.

Sec. 6. Whereas, there is an emergency for the taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

CONDITIONS BEFORE LAW WAS ENACTED.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

State institutions largely dominated by politics.
 Frequent scandals.
 Only investigations biennially by Legislature.
 No regular supervision or frequent inspection.
 No uniformity in book-keeping, administration methods, or purchase of supplies.

LOCAL.

Enormous expenditure for official outdoor relief.
 Bad condition in many county institutions.
 Continually increasing number of dependent children.
 State a dumping ground for dependent children.

SINCE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES WAS APPOINTED.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Non-partisan system adopted.
 Merit system in use.
 Prompt investigation of charges.
 Continual supervision.
 Frequent inspection.
 Management feels safe from unjust criticism.
 More uniformity in book-keeping.
 Improved business methods.
 Economical administration.
 Standard of institutions raised.
 Better treatment of State's wards.
 Prison reform measures.

LOCAL.

Large reduction in official outdoor relief.
 Improvement in poor asylums and jails.
 Lessening in poor asylum population.
 Homes found for dependent children.
 Importation of dependent children regulated.
 Public generally becoming informed regarding charities.
 Results have secured the confidence of the people and the support of the press.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE BOARD'S WORK.

"The people are proud of the progress of the State in its charitable and correctional activities, and unite with the press and public officers in giving credit to the Board of State Charities for its usefulness. A few expressions of recent Governors may be cited as typical of public opinion on this question: 'The closer my acquaintance with, and means of observation of, the work of the State Board of Charities, the more am I convinced of its value to the public, to the public institutions, and to the executive of the State' (Message of Governor Matthews, House Journal 1895, 51-2). 'This Board is deserving of much credit. It has rendered efficient service to the State. The high standard of excellence attained in our charitable and penal institutions is due in no small degree to the wise suggestions of this Board' (Message of Governor Mount, 1899, House Journal 1899, 45). 'The work of the Board of State Charities is of inestimable value. Its supervision over the benevolent, charitable and correctional institutions is of special value and adds materially to the efficient, humane and economical management of these institutions' (Message of Governor Durbin, 1903, p. 13)."—Rawles' Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Indiana, 1903.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOARD.

A report to the Governor, for the use of the Legislature, is published annually by the Board. There is also published each quarter the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, one number of which includes the proceedings of the State Conference of Charities and Correction. There are also occasional extra bulletins and separate publications.

ROSTER OF BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

PRESIDENTS.

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Governor Alvin P. Hovey.....	1889	1891
Governor Ira J. Chase.....	1891	1893
Governor Claude Matthews	1893	1897
Governor James A. Mount	1897	1901
Governor Winfield T. Durbin	1901	1905
Governor J. Frank Hanly.....	1905	—

MEMBERS.

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Oscar C. McCulloch, Charter Member	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 11, 1891
Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, Charter Member	Mar. 1, 1889	Apr. 19, 1893
Mrs. Margaret F. Peelle, Charter Member	Mar. 1, 1889	Apr. 1, 1903
E. B. Martindale, Charter Member . . .	Mar. 1, 1889	May 3, 1890
Timothy Nicholson, Charter Member . .	Mar. 1, 1889	_____
John R. Elder, Charter Member	Mar. 1, 1889	Mar. 18, 1902
Stoughton A. Fletcher	May 3, 1890	Oct. 25, 1893
Rev. T. M. Wiles	Dec. 11, 1891	Mar. 1, 1895
Demarchus C. Brown	Oct. 25, 1893	_____
Dr. Mary A. Spink	May 13, 1893	Apr. 1, 1904
Aquilla Jones	Mar. 1, 1895	May 5, 1896
Thomas E. Ellison	May 5, 1896	Nov. 19, 1901
William P. Cooper	Nov. 19, 1901	_____
Sydney B. Davis	Mar. 18, 1902	_____
Mrs. Ella B. McCoy	Apr. 1, 1903	Nov. 1, 1903
Mrs. Caroline Goodwin Rexford	Nov. 1, 1903	_____
Dr. Sarah Stockton	Apr. 1, 1904	_____

SECRETARIES.

Alexander Johnson	Mar. 25, 1889	July 1, 1893
Ernest P. Bicknell	July 1, 1893	Jan. 1, 1898
Amos W. Butler	Jan. 1, 1898	_____

II.

INDIANA'S CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The history of the development of Indiana's system of charities dates back to 1795, when "two substantial citizens" in each township in the State were appointed overseers of the poor and given authority to administer relief to the needy from the public funds. The next step was taken in 1799, when the overseers of the poor were required to farm out to the lowest bidder such poor persons as were wholly unable to support themselves. The Constitution of 1816 made it incumbent on the State to provide asylums for "those persons who, by reason of age, infirmity or other misfortunes, may have a claim upon the aid and beneficence of society." This was the beginning of the present county poor asylum system, the first institution, that in Knox County, being opened in 1821. In 1831 a law was passed authorizing each Board of County Commissioners in the State to provide an asylum for the poor, should it be deemed advisable, and at the present time each county has such an institution.

The need of special care for certain classes of dependents was later recognized by the State. In 1844 the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was opened, followed in 1847 by the Institution for the Education of the Blind, both being located in the city of Indianapolis. Owing to the fact that the pupils are furnished board by the State and clothing, where needed, by the counties, these two institutions, though really schools of learning, are classed among the benevolent institutions.

The first separate care for the insane was provided in 1848 by the establishment of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis. By an act of the Legislature of 1883, this became the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane, and provision was made for three additional hospitals. These were, respectively, the Northern Indiana Hospital for Insane, opened at Logansport in 1888; the Eastern Indiana Hospital for Insane, opened at Richmond in 1890, and the Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane, opened at Evansville in 1890.

In 1867 the State assumed the maintenance and control of a private institution at Knightstown, calling it "The Indiana Soldiers' and Seamen's Home." Provision was made at the same place for the care of the orphan children of soldiers and marines. In 1871 that part of the institution occupied by the adults was destroyed by fire and they were removed to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio. For twenty-five years thereafter the only public provision in Indiana for this class was the county poor asylum. In 1895, however, the General Assembly passed a law creating the "State Home for Disabled and Destitute Soldiers, Sailors or Marines, and the Wives and Destitute Widows of such Soldiers, Sailors or Marines," and the institution was opened in 1896 at Lafayette. The orphans remained in the home at Knightstown, which has since been known as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

In 1879 there was added to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home a department for the training of feeble-minded children. This was an experiment, but the results fully justified the action of the General Assembly of 1887 creating the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth. In May, 1887, the school was given temporary quarters in unoccupied buildings of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for Insane, at Richmond, where it remained until July, 1890, when the present institution at Fort Wayne was opened. Under an act of the Legislature of 1901, the benefits of this institution were extended to feeble-minded women under the age of forty-five years.

Prior to 1875, the only public provision for dependent children, other than those of soldiers and sailors, was afforded by the county poor asylums. In 1875 the different Boards of County Commissioners were permitted to subsidize private orphanages, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day for each child maintained. In 1881 came the law authorizing the County Commissioners to establish county orphan asylums, where such were found necessary. In 1889 children who were abandoned, neglected, cruelly treated, or kept in vicious or immoral associations were placed under the supervision of Boards of Children's Guardians appointed in certain counties by the Circuit Court. In 1901 the provisions of this law were extended to each county in the State. In 1897 the State Agency of the Board of State Charities was established by law and given supervision over all the child-saving work with public dependents in Indiana.

THE PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In her penal and correctional institutions, the State has made progress, though the greater part of this has been brought about within the past decade. In the early days of the commonwealth, the guard-houses of the forts were the only places of detention for prisoners. In 1792 the Legislature directed the erection of jails, pillories, stocks and whipping posts, all to be under the charge of the sheriffs of the different counties. Each county in the State continues to maintain its jail, the other forms of punishment having been abandoned years ago. The next legislation of this nature came in 1821, when a law was passed providing for the location of a State prison at Jeffersonville. This was opened the next year, and was the only State institution for convicted criminals, adults and minors, until 1860, when another prison was established at Michigan City.

In 1868 boys under the age of eighteen years were separated from adult prisoners and thereafter committed to a new institution at Plainfield, called the "House of Refuge." The name of this institution was changed in 1883 to "The Reform School for Boys," and in 1903 to "The Indiana Boys' School."

The scandals growing out of the confinement of both sexes in the State Prison led, in 1869, to separate provision for women prisoners, in an institution at Indianapolis known as "The Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls." This was opened in 1873. In 1889 the name of this institution was changed to "The Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison," and in 1899 the two departments were made distinct and called "The Industrial School for Girls" and "The Woman's Prison."

In 1897 the prison at Jeffersonville became the Indiana Reformatory and that at Michigan City the Indiana State Prison.

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III.

LAW PERTAINING TO CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS ENACTED SINCE CREATION OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1891.

Amendment to Board of Children's Guardians law extending its provisions to counties of more than 75,000 inhabitants.

County Commissioners of adjoining counties permitted to unite in the erection of an orphan asylum.

Industrial education of pupils of State Institutions for Blind, Deaf, and Feeble-Minded, taken out of hands of contractors.

1893.

Board of Children's Guardians law extended to counties having more than 50,000 inhabitants.

An act regulating hours of labor for children under fourteen years of age.

An act regulating admission of children to orphan asylums and their placement on indenture.

An act regulating punishments in State Prisons.

1895.

Appointment of non-partisan Boards of Trustees for State Hospitals for Insane and Institutions for Blind and Deaf. Merit system in employment of officers.

Commission appointed to investigate use of convict labor on highways.

An act regulating sale of convict-made goods.

Establishment of Indiana State Soldiers' Home.

Transfer of insane persons from State Prisons to Hospitals for Insane.

An act regulating insanity inquests.

An act providing for police matrons in cities of 10,000 or more.

Poor relief reports (first law looking to supervision of outdoor poor relief).

1897.

An act requiring competitive bids for supplies of State institutions.

Time fixed to abolish convict labor in State Prisons.

Compulsory education.

Factory inspection and child labor.

State Prisons prohibited from receiving Federal prisoners.

Indeterminate sentence and parole law.

Establishment of Indiana Reformatory.

An act providing for care of dependent children and placing them under State supervision.

An act requiring township overseers of the poor to levy a tax on property in their respective townships to reimburse the county for money advanced on account of poor relief. (Second poor relief law.)

Clothing, money and railroad ticket provided for discharged prisoners.

Impeachment of public officers.

Appointment of legislative committee to visit State institutions and report to General Assembly.

Arbitration of labor disputes.

1899.

Establishment of Boards of County Charities.

Amendment to compulsory education act.

An act regulating convict labor in the State Prison.

An act regulating the importation of dependent children.

Child labor.

Change in name of "Reform School for Girls" to "Industrial School for Girls."

Amendment to act providing clothing for discharged prisoners.

Parole Board for Woman's Prison.

Poor asylum administration.

Township poor relief embodying Charity Organization principles. (Third law.)

County and township reform measures.

Bi-partisan board for Indiana Reformatory.

Salaried Boards of Trustees for Hospitals for Insane, Institutions for Blind and Deaf, Soldiers' Home and Indiana Reformatory.

1901.

Codification of poor relief laws.

Board of Children's Guardians law extended to every county in the State.

Compulsory education. (New law.)

Jail matron in counties of 50,000 and over.

Retention of children in poor asylums limited to sixty days.

Appropriation for Boards of County Charities.

An act regulating insanity inquests.

Idiotic, epileptic and paralytic children admitted to School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

Provision for custodial care of feeble-minded women.

Children of soldiers and sailors of Spanish and Philippine Wars admitted to Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

Death penalty executed at State Prison.

1903.

Juvenile Court.

Provision for new Industrial School for Girls.

Provision for new Institution for Deaf.

Change in name of "Reform School for Boys" to "Indiana Boys' School". Change in form of commitment.

Placing agent for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

Wives and widows of soldiers and sailors of Spanish and Philippine Wars to be admitted to Soldiers' Home.

Saloons within a mile of Soldiers' Home prohibited.

Appointment of commission to study county jail system and prison labor.

Establishment of State Board of Pardons.

An act concerning erection of county hospitals.

Appointment of commission to study needs of epileptics.

Limit of contracts for labor at State Prison extended to 1910.

1905.

Provision for the establishment and organization of the Indiana Village for Epileptics.

Provision for locating and erecting Southeastern Hospital for Insane.

Increased appropriations for the erection of a new Institution for Deaf and Dumb and for the new Industrial School for Girls.

Establishment of trade schools, military drill and employment of inmates in the manufacture of goods on State account at the Indiana Reformatory.

Provision for a convict colony in connection with State Prison.

Allowance of transportation, clothing and money to men paroled from the State Prison.

Two amendments to the criminal code, requiring the transfer of convicted prisoners from the jail to the State Prison or Reformatory within five days after sentence is passed; and requiring that a woman shall accompany all women prisoners or insane patients to and from State institutions, unless attended by a near male relative.

Provision for the confinement in a State Hospital for Insane of the defendant in a criminal cause found to be insane, the same to be returned to the proper court for judgment when cured.

Extension of benefits of the State Soldiers' Home.

Amendment to juvenile court law.

A law defining a "delinquent child," and providing for the punishment of any persons contributing to the delinquency of a child.

A law providing for a more strict regulation of the issuance of marriage licenses.

A commission to inquire into the need for the establishment by the State of a hospital for persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

The extension of the law concerning rape to cover carnal knowledge of a woman who is insane, epileptic, idiotic, feeble-minded, a pauper, a poor asylum inmate, or an inmate of the Woman's Prison or Industrial School for Girls.

SUMMARY, 1891-1905.

Improved industrial training of blind, deaf and feeble-minded children.

Child labor law.

Arbitration of labor disputes.

Compulsory education.

Revision of dependent children law.

State supervision of dependent children.

Regulation of importation of dependent children.

Board of Children's Guardians law extended to every county in the State.

Retention of children in poor asylums prohibited.

Idiotic, epileptic and paralytic children admitted to School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

Children of soldiers and sailors of Spanish and Philippine Wars admitted to Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

Juvenile Court.

Non-partisan Boards of Trustees of State institutions.

Merit system in employment of officers.

Supplies of State institutions purchased on competitive bids.

Regulation of insanity inquests.

Legislative committee to visit State institutions.

Wives and widows of soldiers and sailors of all United States wars to be admitted to the Soldiers' Home.

Saloons within a mile of the Soldiers' Home prohibited.

Police matron in cities of 10,000 or more.

Jail matrons in counties of 50,000 or more.

Regulation of convict labor.

Trade schools, military drill and manufacture of goods on State account at Indiana Reformatory.

Regulation and supervision of punishments in State Prison.

Convict colony for State Prison.

Indeterminate sentence and parole law.

Clothing, money and railroad ticket for discharged and paroled prisoners.

State Board of Pardons.

Commission to study county jail system and prison labor.

Improved poor relief laws.

Impeachment of public officers.

Boards of County Charities.

Improved poor asylum administration.

Custodial care of feeble-minded women.

County hospitals.

More strict regulation of the issuance of marriage licenses.

Extension of the law concerning rape.

Contributory delinquency law.

Provision for the confinement in a State Hospital for Insane of the defendant in a criminal cause found to be insane, the same to be returned to the proper court for judgment when cured.

Woman attendant for women prisoners and insane patients transferred to and from State institutions.

Provision for the transfer of convicted prisoners from the jail to the State Prison or Reformatory within five days after sentence is passed.

Increased provision for insane and feeble-minded.

Commission to study need for State hospital for persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

Establishment of Indiana Reformatory.

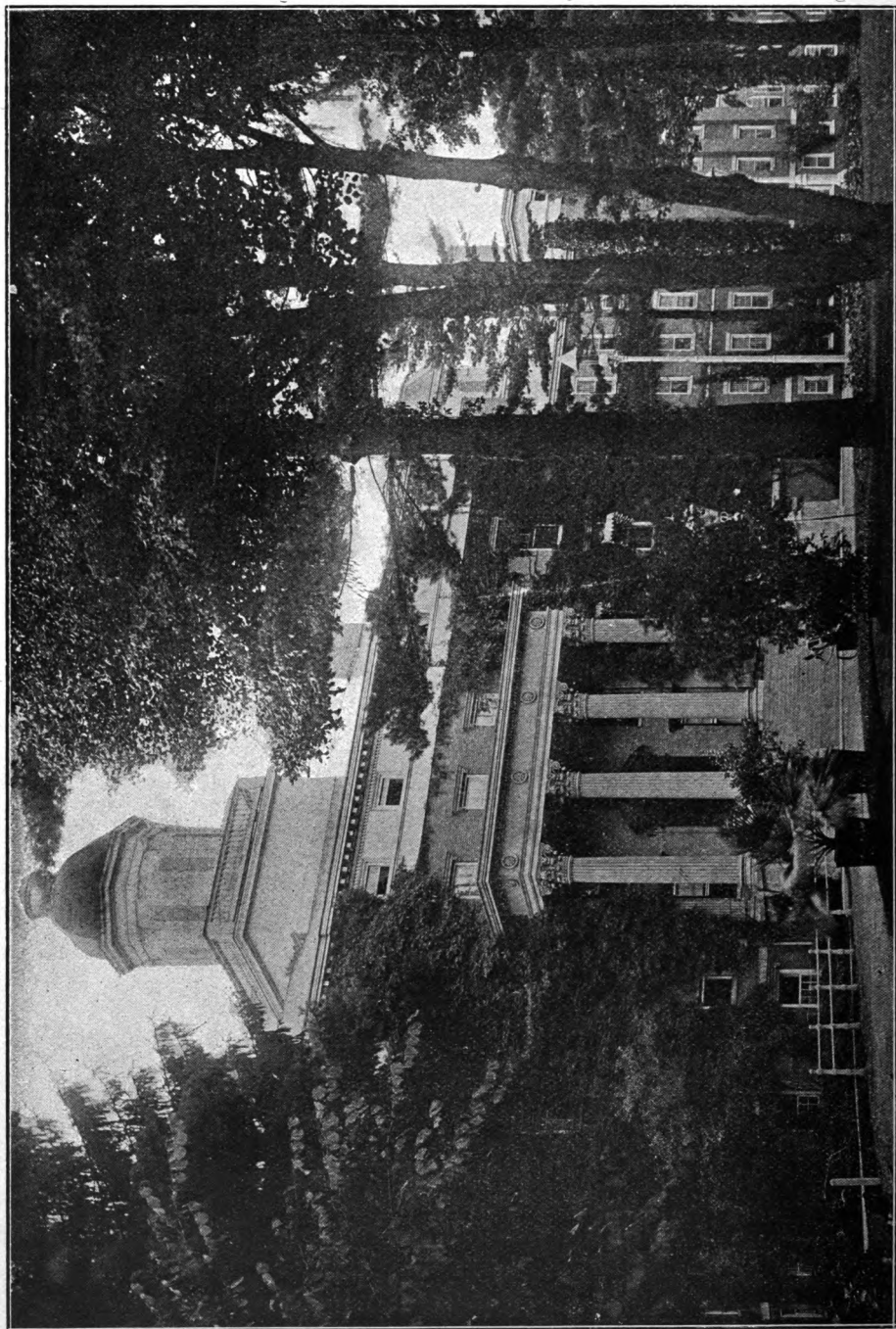
State Soldiers' Home.

Indiana Village for Epileptics.

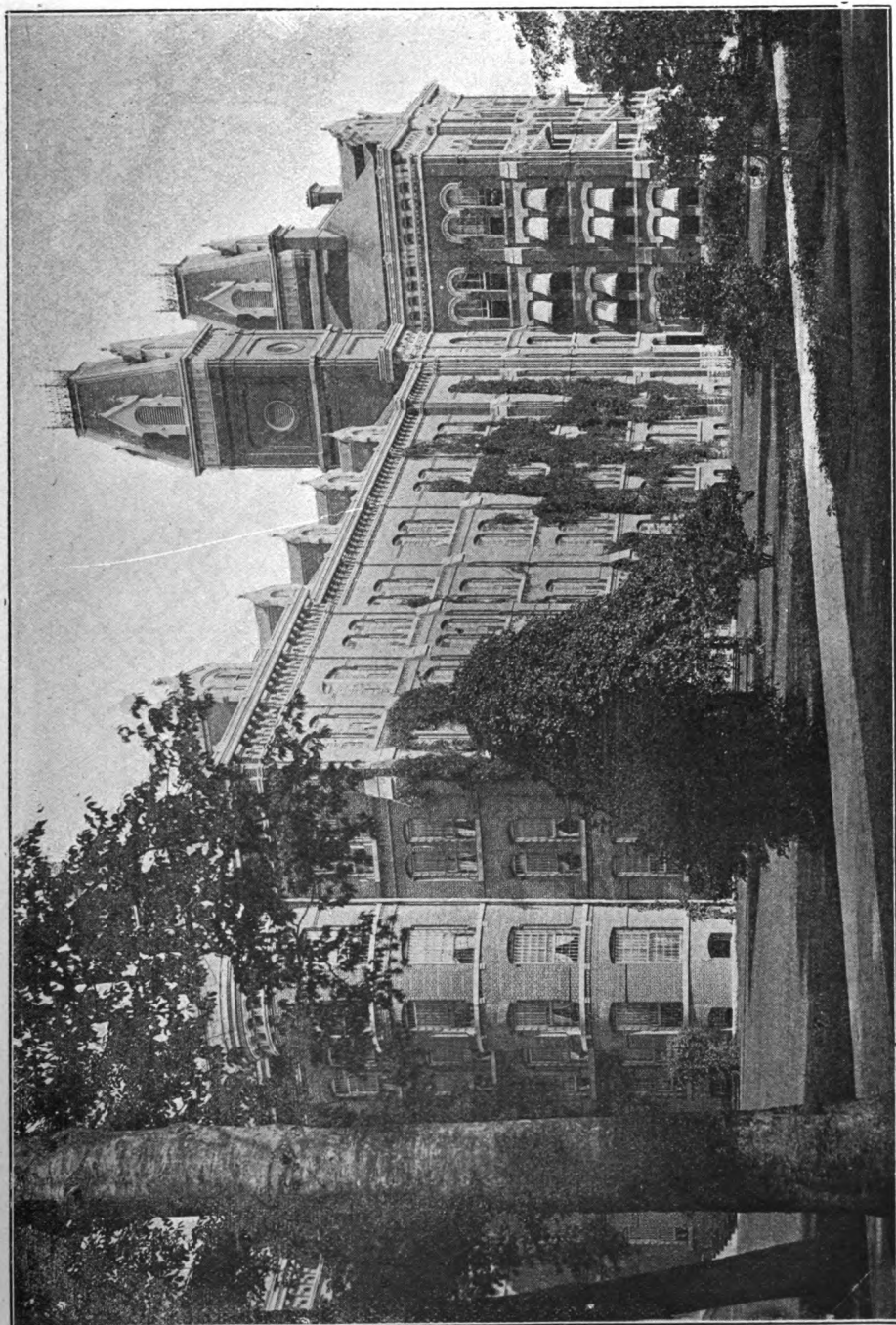
Southeastern Hospital for Insane.

New Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

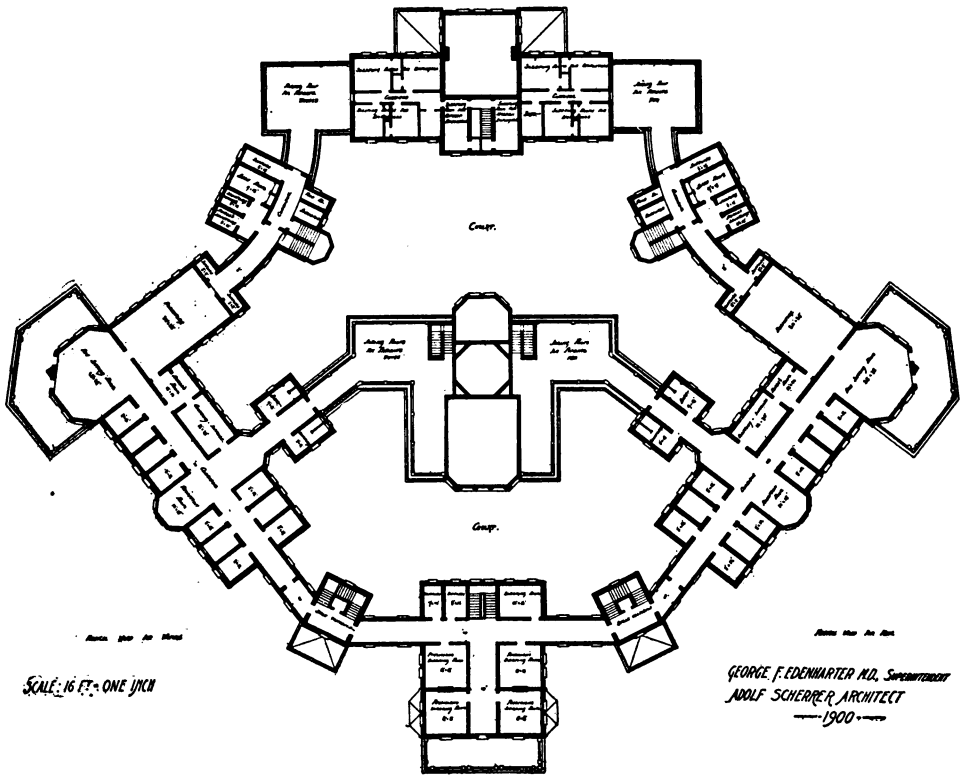
New Industrial School for Girls.



CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — DEPARTMENT FOR MEN.



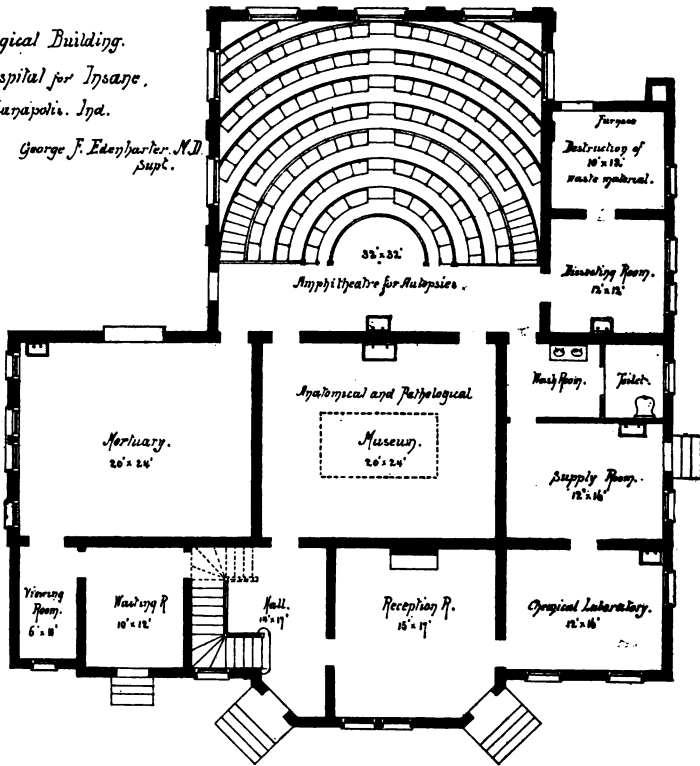
CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.
CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — HOSPITAL FOR SICK INSANE.

Pathological Building.
Central Hospital for Insane,
Indianapolis, Ind.

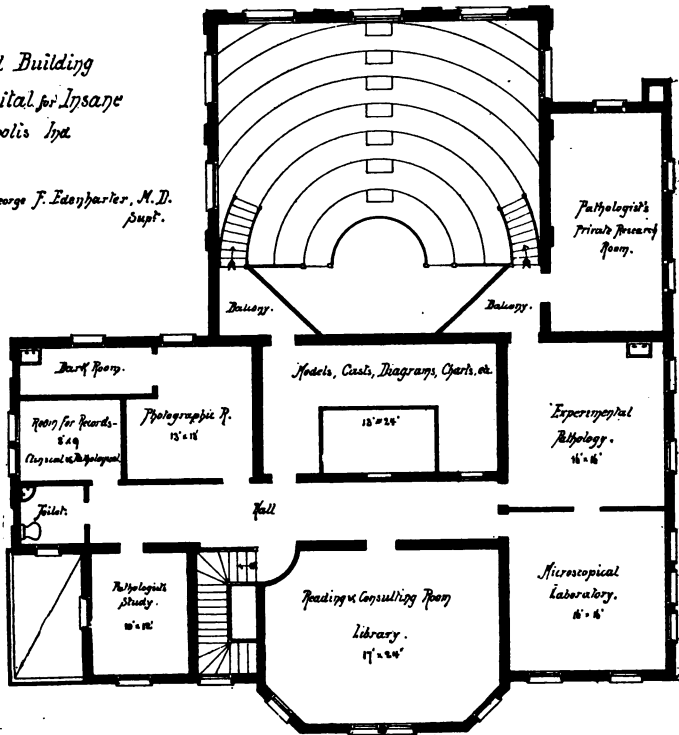
George F. Edenharter, M.D.
Supt.



First Floor.

*Pathological Building
Central Hospital for Insane
Indianapolis Ind.*

*George F. Edgtharier, M.D.
Supt.*



Second Floor.

IV.

CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Penal and Correctional Institutions—		
State Prisons, Reformatory and Reform Schools.....	4	
County jails and workhouses.....	93	
City police stations and town lockups.....	202	
	—	299
Homes for Adults—		
State Soldiers' Home.....	1	
Private homes for the aged.....	18	
Rescue missions, homes for emergencies, etc.....	7	
	—	26
Orphans' Homes and Industrial Schools—		
State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	1	
County and private orphans' homes and industrial schools..	56	
	—	57
Hospitals for Insane—		
State	4	
County	1	
	—	5
State Schools for Deaf, Blind and Feeble-Minded.....		3
County poor asylums.....		92
General hospitals.....		39
		—
Total		521

DEPENDENTS, DEFECTIVES AND DELINQUENTS.

IN INSTITUTIONS OCTOBER 31, 1904.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
State Soldiers' Home, Lafayette.....	368	299	667
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knights- town.....	344	233	577
County poor asylums.....	2,071	1,073	3,144
Orphans' homes, supported in whole or in part by public funds.....	1,018	573	1,591
Private orphan asylums.....	403	397	800
Homes for the aged, supported by private charity.....	180	263	443
Sick poor in public hospitals.....	70	57	127
State Hospitals for Insane.....	1,909	2,066	3,975
Private institutions for insane.....	22	22	44

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
State School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Ft. Wayne	477	535	1,012
State Institution for the Blind, Indianapolis.....	64	73	137
State Institution for the Deaf, Indianapolis.....	184	158	342
State Prison, Michigan City.....	833	...	833
Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.....	998	...	998
Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield.....	575	...	575
Industrial School for Girls, Indianapolis.....	...	203	203
Woman's Prison, Indianapolis.....	...	52	52
County Jails and the Marion County Workhouse	870	79	949
Town and city lock-ups.....	100	...	100
	10,486	6,083	16,569
Number aided by township overseers of the poor during the year ending Dec. 31, 1904.....	21,966	24,043	46,009

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

GROSS COST, 1904.

State institutions, maintenance and improvements.....	\$1,749,681	28
Township poor relief.....	281,899	87
Compulsory education.....	40,164	23
Dependent children, including maintenance and improvements of orphans' homes and State agency.....	187,040	32
County poor asylums, maintenance and improvements.....	409,814	97
Criminals and jail expenses, State Statistician's report.....	102,650	99
Total.....	\$2,771,251	66

V.

CHILD-SAVING WORK IN INDIANA.

I. FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

A law was enacted in 1897 (Acts of 1897, chapter 40), having in view the better care and control of orphan, dependent, neglected and abandoned children. Under this the Board of State Charities was given supervision of the work and was authorized to appoint suitable agents to assist it in carrying out the provisions of the act. These agents were required to inspect the orphan asylums in the State and report their condition to the Board of State Charities and the Board of County Commissioners; to seek out proper permanent homes for the children in such asylums; to visit the children thus placed and, when practicable, the children placed in homes by any orphans' home association acting in the State.

There are at present in the State forty-two orphans' homes supported in whole or in part by public funds, twelve private orphanages, and the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, the combined population at the time of the last reports being 2,968—1,765 boys and 1,203 girls. In addition there are 2,832 children in private family homes, placed by the State Agents and the orphans' homes associations and subject to visitation by them.

Under the Juvenile Court law of 1903 supervision over all institutions devoted to the care of orphan, dependent and neglected children is given to the Board of State Charities, and its approval must be had of all articles of incorporation of child-saving associations.

II. FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Defective children are maintained by the State, so far as the capacity of existing institutions will permit. These institutions are as follows: The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis; the Institution for the Blind, Indianapolis; the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Fort Wayne. On October 31, 1904, there were in these three institutions 1,491 children—725 boys and 766 girls.

III. FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

In 1889 the Legislature provided by law for the appointment, by the Circuit Court, of six persons, three men and three women, to act as a Board of Children's Guardians in each township in the State having a population of more than 75,000. There was only one such township, that of Center, in Marion County, containing the city of Indianapolis. In 1891 an amendment extended the provisions of this law to the entire county of Marion. The Legislature of 1893 again amended the law, making it applicable to counties having a population of 50,000. These were Marion, Allen, Vanderburgh and Vigo. No further change in the law occurred until 1901, when it was re-enacted and made to apply to every county in the State (Acts of 1901, chapter 173). There are now thirty-four Boards of Children's Guardians. Three, those in Marion, Vanderburgh and Vigo counties, have been provided with a home by the Board of County Commissioners.

IV. FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Prior to 1903, delinquent children, found guilty by the court, were either sent to the State Reform Schools or the county jails, or returned to their homes. All trials of such children were held in open court, together with those of adult offenders. A great forward step was taken in 1903 with the enactment of the Juvenile Court law (Acts of 1903, chapter 237). Under its provisions a separate court for the trial of children was established in Marion County. In other counties of the State the judge of the Circuit Court acts as judge of the Juvenile Court. In counties of 50,000 or more population, probation officers are appointed and paid; in counties of less size, they may be appointed, or the truant officer may be used for such purposes. Among other important features of the Juvenile Court law is one providing that no child under the age of fourteen years shall be kept in a jail or police station. At the present time there are thirty-two counties in which children are given separate trial and probation officers have been appointed.

V. OTHER AGENCIES.

Other agencies in the State, looking to the welfare of children, are to be found in the compulsory education law (Acts of 1901, chapter 209); the child labor law (Acts of 1899, chapter 142); curfew ordinances; free kindergartens; manual training; boys' clubs, etc.

STATISTICS OF CHILD-SAVING WORK IN INDIANA.

	<i>Num- ber.</i>	<i>Pop- ulation.</i>
For Dependent Children—		
Orphans' homes, supported wholly or in part by public funds.....	42	1,591
Private orphans' homes.....	12	800
State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	1	577
Children in private families on indenture.....	..	2,832
For Defective Children—		
State Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	1	343
State Institution for Education of the Blind.....	1	137
State School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	1	1,012
For Neglected Children—		
Boards of Children's Guardians.....	34	....
For Delinquent Children—		
Indiana Industrial School for Girls.....	1	203
Indiana Boys' School.....	1	575
Juvenile Courts.....	32	....
Other Agencies—		
Compulsory education.		
Curfew ordinances.		
Child labor law.		
Manual training.		
Free kindergartens.		
Boys' clubs.		
Law prohibiting retention in county poor asylums.		

STATISTICS OF THE STATE AGENCY FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

APRIL 1, 1897, TO OCTOBER 31, 1904.

Whole number of children received.....	1,266
Returned to counties after trial in home.....	282
In family homes and subject to visitation.....	685
Adopted	22
Over age and self-supporting.....	116
Ran away from home where placed.....	74
Died	16
With parents	51
Married	13
In State and private institutions.....	7
Remaining off public support.....	984
Average length of time children remained in orphan asylums prior to 1897	3 years
Annual per capita expense of maintenance at 25 cents per day.....	\$91 25
Maintenance of children off public support, as above, had they remained in orphan asylums.....	\$269,370 00
Total cost of State Agency from April 1, 1897, to October 31, 1904.....	\$36,348 32

STATISTICS OF ONE YEAR'S WORK BY STATE AGENTS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 31, 1904.

Children Visited—	
Doing well.....	1,168
Doing fairly well.....	218
Doing poorly.....	185—1,571
Children Placed in Family Homes—	
New children received.....	182
Transferred	37— 219
Applications investigated	452
Visits to orphans' homes.....	214
Visits to poor asylums.....	10
Visits to County Commissioners.....	6
Specials	359
Total items of work.....	2,831

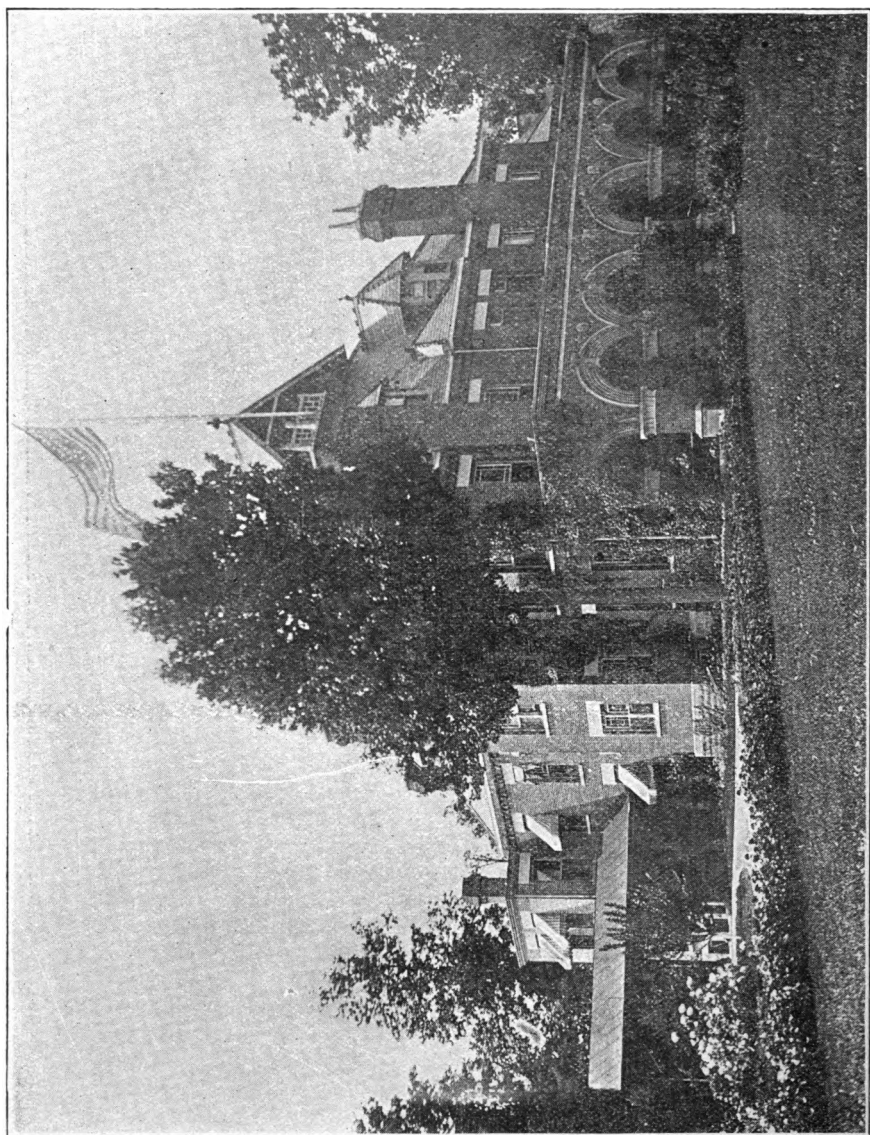
COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Indiana's first law making attendance on school compulsory was enacted by the Legislature of 1897. This was amended in 1899 and again in 1901. As now operative, the law is found in the Acts of 1901, chapter 209. The following figures are compiled from the reports of the truant officers to the State Truancy Board, of which the Secretary of the Board of State Charities and the Superintendent of the Indianapolis Public Schools, the latter acting as the representative of the State Board of Education, are President and Secretary, respectively.

RESULTS OF THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW, 1904-1905.

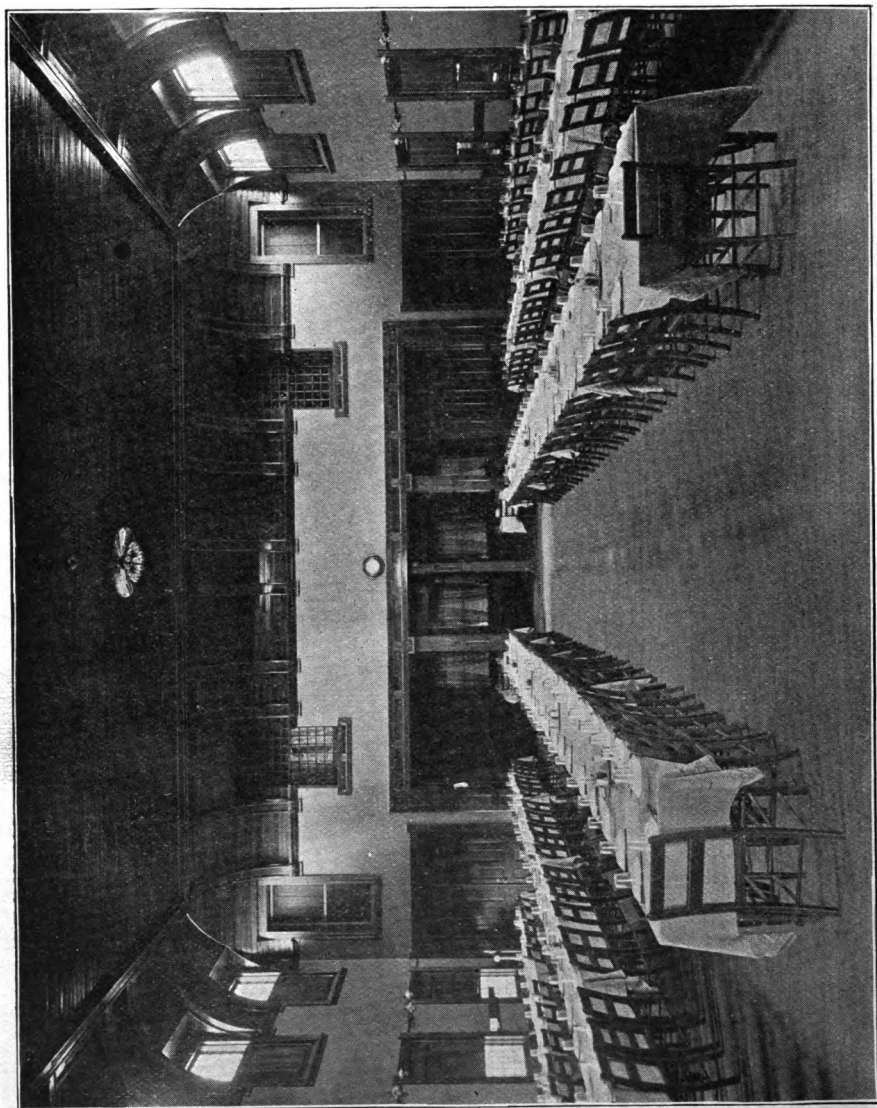
Number of Truant Officers in State.....	112
Total amount salaries paid Truant Officers.....	\$32,490 00
Number of days spent in service.....	16,468
Number of visits made.....	70,875
Number of pupils brought into schools.....	22,789
Number of above attending public school.....	21,910
Number of above attending private school.....	879—22,789
Number who received aid.....	7,677
Number aided attending public school.....	7,614
Number aided attending private school.....	63— 7,677
Total cost of assistance given.....	\$19,311 86
Number of prosecutions.....	236
Number of prosecutions successful.....	182
Number of prosecutions unsuccessful.....	50
Number of prosecutions still pending.....	4—236
Salaries	\$32,490 00
Assistance	19,311 86
Total cost of administering the law.....	\$51,801 86
Amount per capita for children brought into school.....	\$2 27
Amount per capita spent for children aided to attend school.....	2 52
(No report from Wabash County).	

3-Char. Ex.

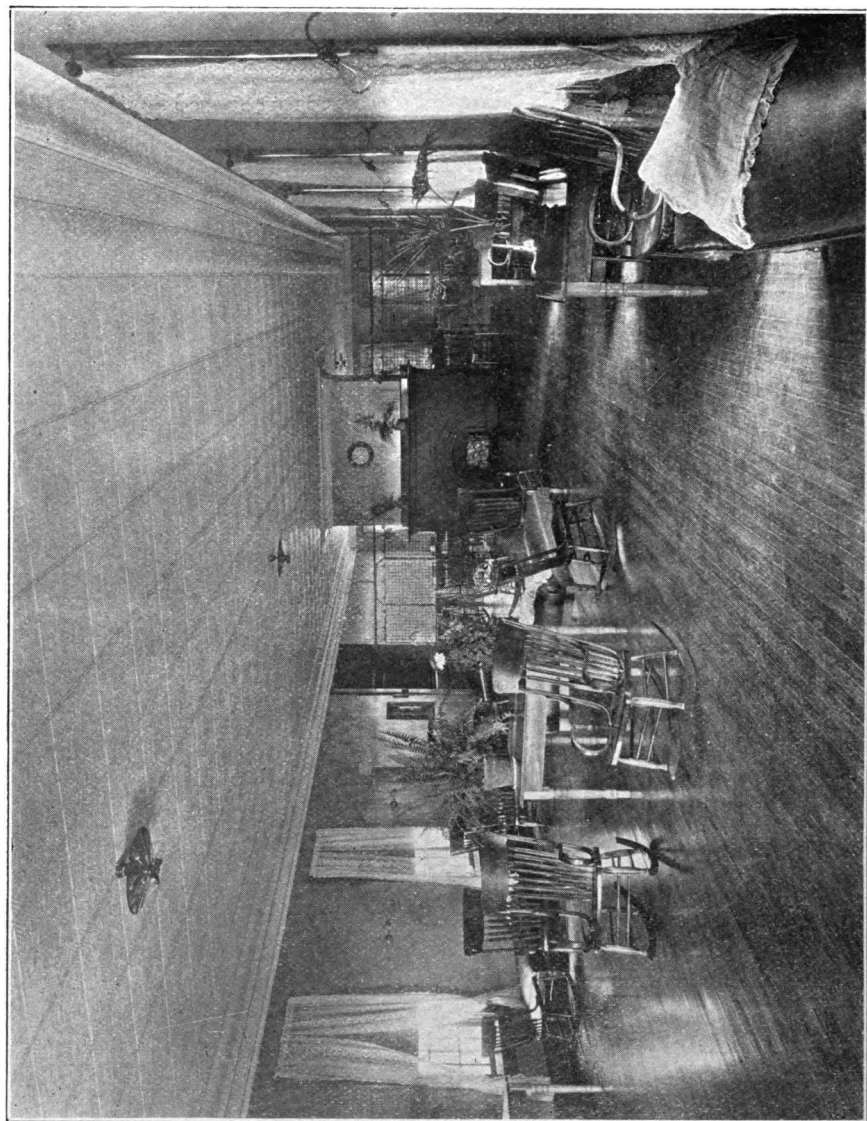


NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—ADMINISTRATION,

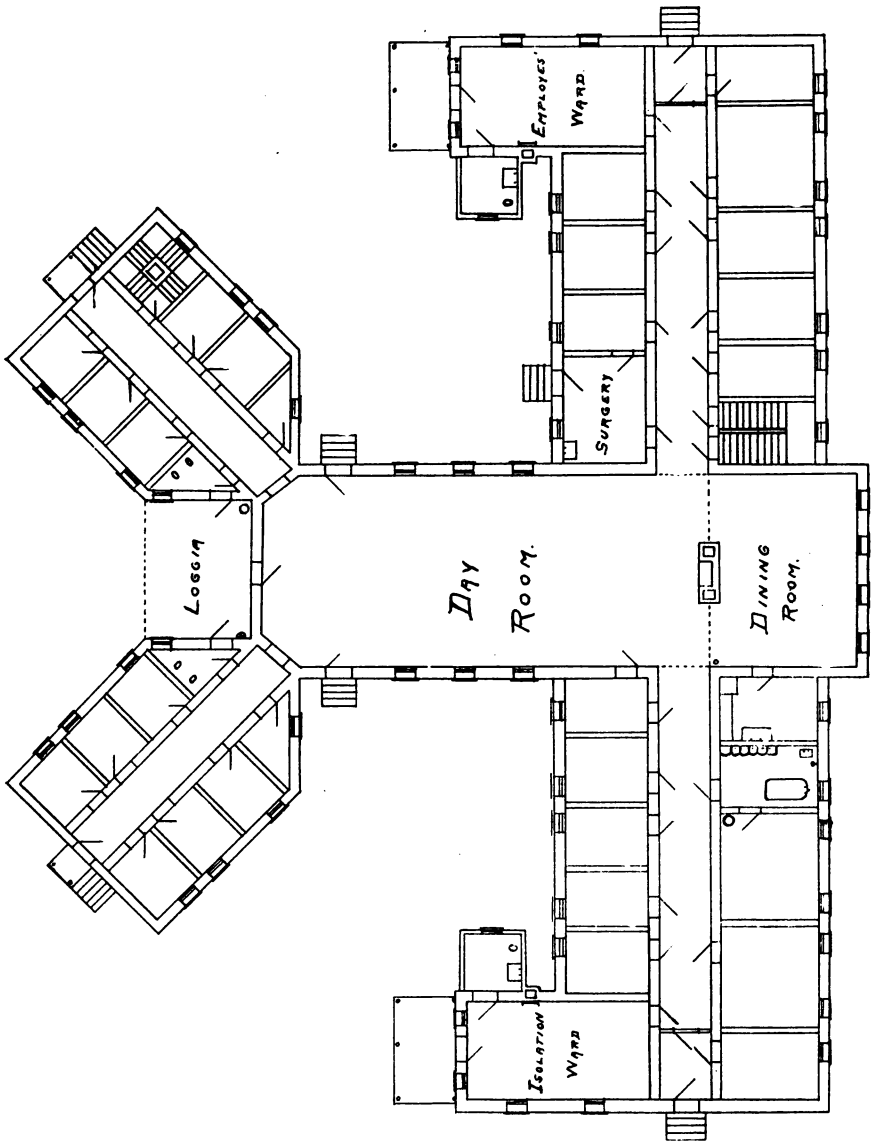
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NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — CENTRAL DINING HALL.



NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — BUILDINGS OF 1900 — DAY ROOM.



NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — BUILDINGS OF 1900 — FLOOR PLAN

VI.

THE INSANE.

The Constitution of 1852 contained a clause making it the duty of the State to provide for the support of institutions for the treatment of the insane, thus assuming the care of all the insane population of the commonwealth. This obligation it has never entirely fulfilled. The four hospitals which have been established—the Central in 1848, the Northern in 1888, the Eastern in 1890, and the Southern in 1890—have a total normal capacity of 3,857, while the latest reports indicate a total of 4,992 insane persons in the State. Of this number, 4,332 were enrolled in the State Hospitals (3,975 being present and 357 on furlough), 538 were in the county poor asylums, 14 were in the county jails, and 108 were at home or with friends.

Recently, however, there has been progress in this department of the State's work. The Legislature of 1905 provided for the separation of fifteen counties from the central district, to form a new district. A site for the hospital has been selected adjoining the city of Madison, on the bluffs of the Ohio River, and the institution is to be known as the Southeastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane. The same Legislature made an appropriation of \$80,000 for the erection of two new cottages at the Northern Hospital for Insane, at Logansport, which will materially increase the capacity of that institution.

With this increase in the State's facilities for caring for the insane, the county poor asylums and jails will be relieved of the care of many of this unfortunate class.

The population of each of the districts for insane of the State, as at present constituted, is as follows:

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of Counties.</i>	<i>Population, Census of 1900.</i>
Central.....	38	1,036,680
Northern.....	22	556,509
Eastern.....	16	510,777
Southern.....	16	412,496

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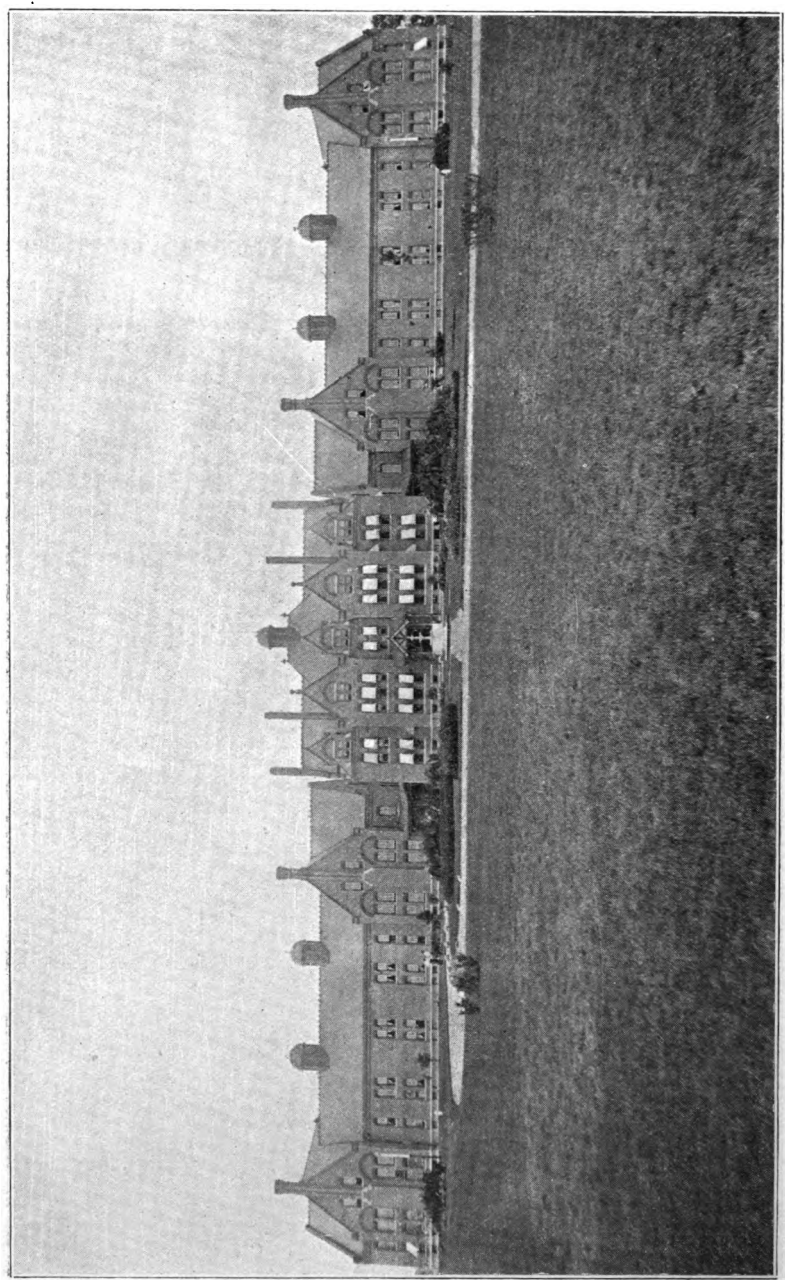
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THE STATE'S PROVISION FOR CARE OF INSANE.

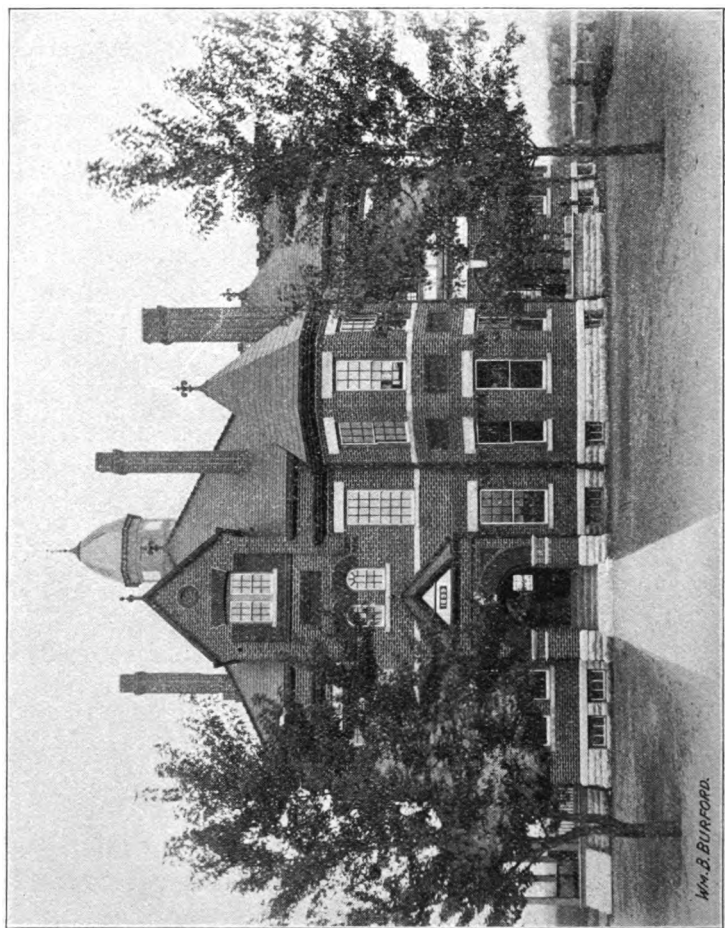
<i>Hospitals.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Opened.</i>	<i>Present Capacity.</i>
Central.....	Indianapolis	1848	1,631
Northern.....	Logansport	1888	820
Eastern	Richmond	1890	742
Southern	Evansville	1890	664

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

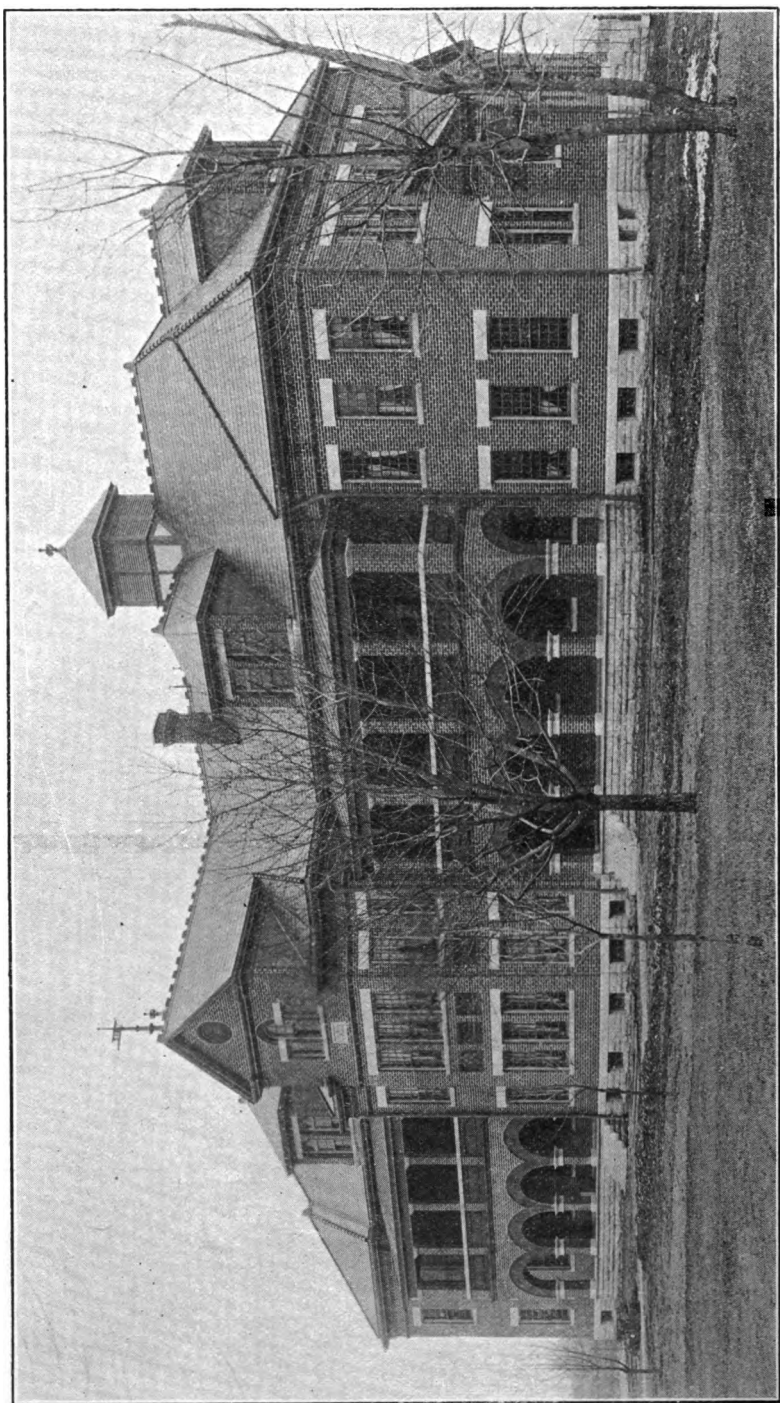
<i>From</i>	<i>Central.</i>	<i>Northern.</i>	<i>Eastern.</i>	<i>Southern.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1848 to 1850	162	.....	.....	.....	162
1851 to 1860	1,812	.....	.....	.....	1,812
1861 to 1870	2,467	.....	.....	.....	2,467
1871 to 1880	4,746	.....	.....	.....	4,746
1881 to 1890	7,272	732	316	.....	8,320
1891 to 1900	5,058	1,864	1,170	1,478	9,570
1901 to 1904	1,736	683	531	509	3,459
Total	23,253	3,279	2,017	1,957	30,536



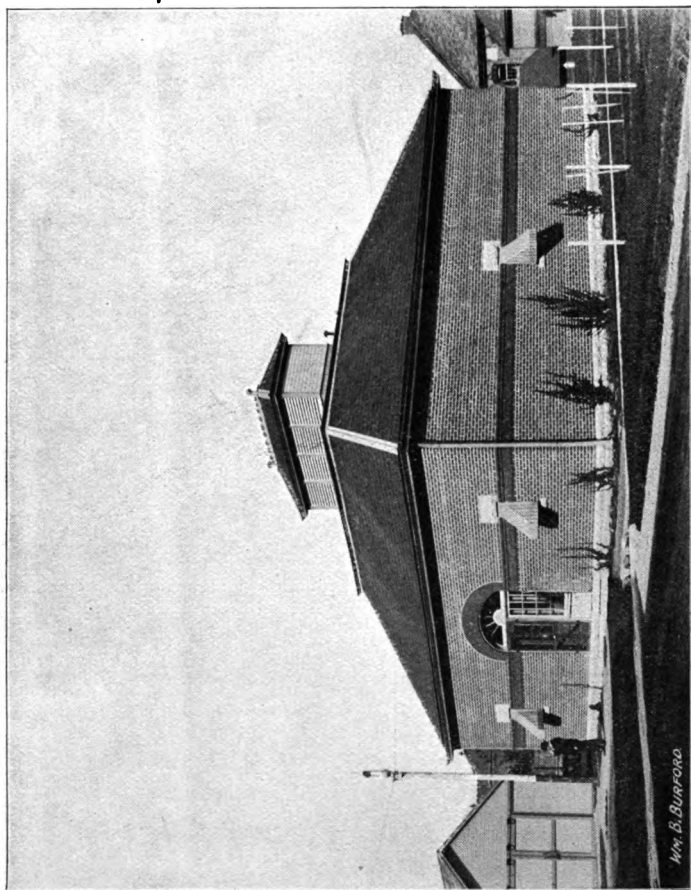
EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—ADMINISTRATION GROUP.



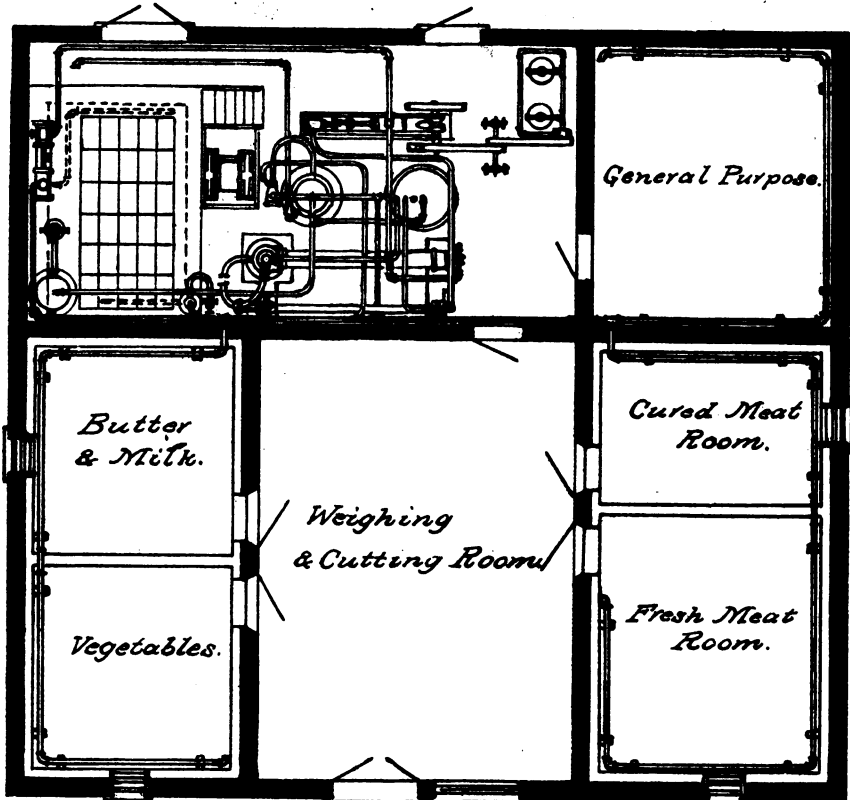
EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.



EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — COTTAGE TWELVE.

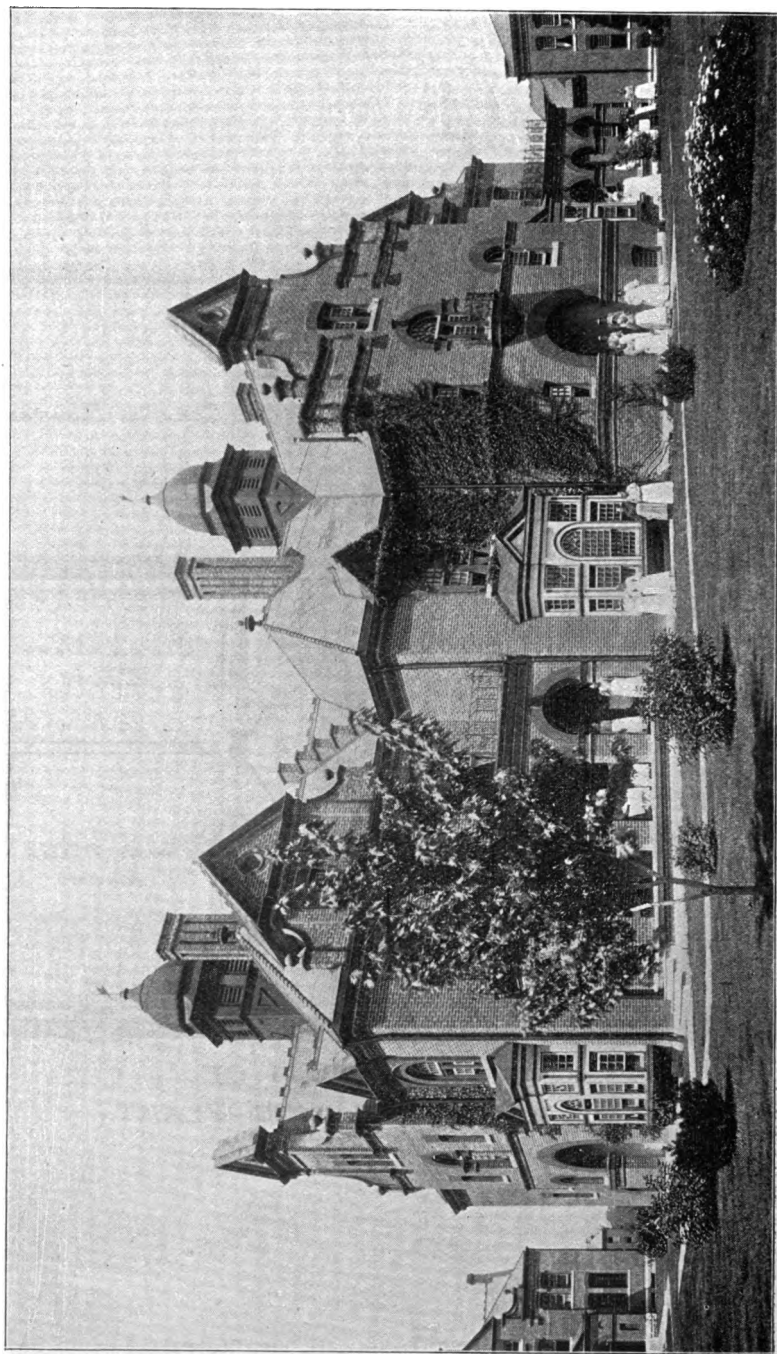


EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — COLD STORAGE.



GROUND PLAN OF
ICE & REFRIGERATING PLANT.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.



EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — TRIPLET COTTAGE — DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

VII.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In State School for Feeble-Minded Youth, October 31, 1904	477	535	1,012
In county poor asylums, August 31, 1904	474	403	877
Total	951	938	1,889

GROWTH OF SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH, 1879-1904.

Population of school, October 31, 1880	62
Population of school, October 31, 1885	78
Population of school, October 31, 1890	315
Population of school, October 31, 1895	497
Population of school, October 31, 1900	712
Population of school, October 31, 1904	1,012
Total number of admissions, 1879-1904	1,841

WORK OF SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

For Children	{ For Low Grade: Custodial Care.	
	{ For Higher Grade	{ Education { Common School. Manual Training. Physical Training.
		{ Employment: Useful Occupation.
For Women	{ Custodial Care.	
	{ Separate Department.	

STATE VERSU COUNTY CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

COUNTY CARE.

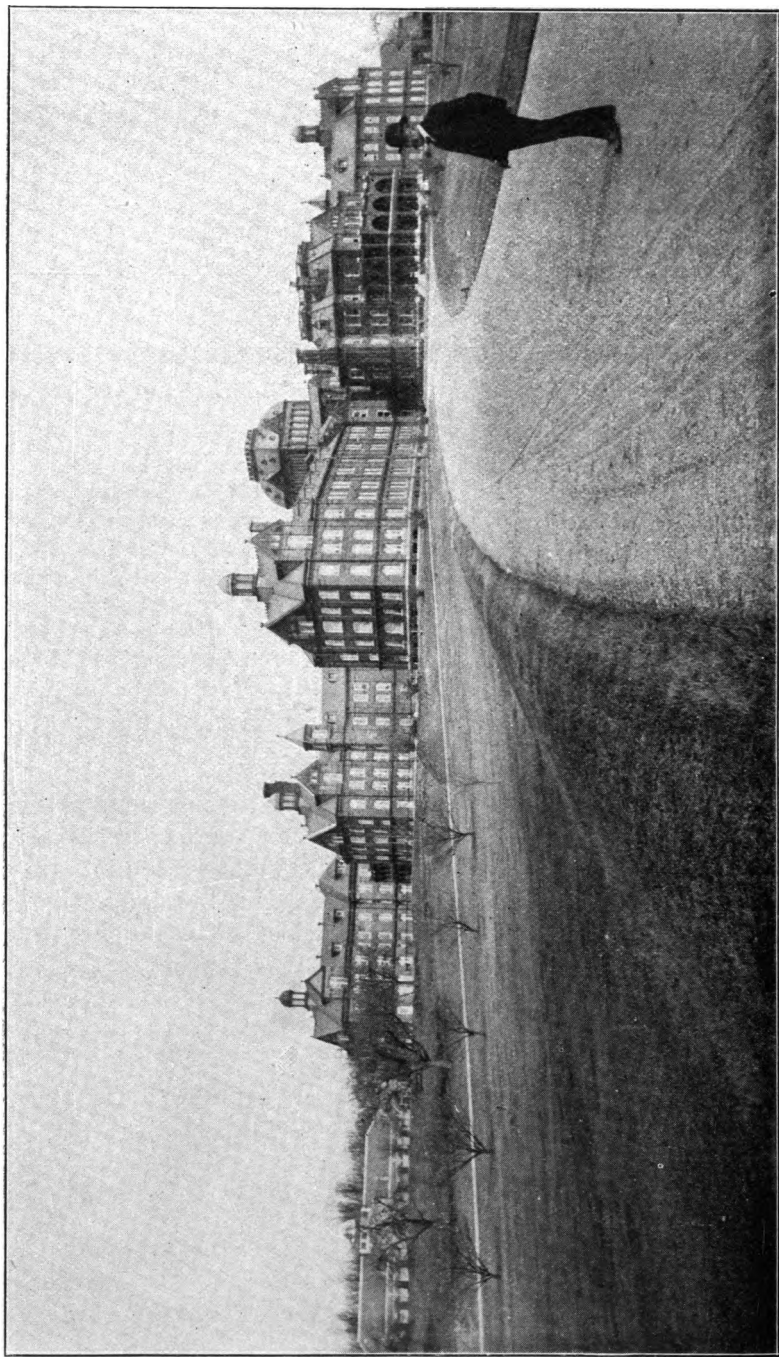
A study of five feeble-minded women now in county poor asylums:

Number of feeble-minded mothers.....	5
Number of children of above.....	19
Number of children who have been in public institutions.....	15
Number of years spent in institutions by these fifteen children.....	104
Cost of maintenance at \$100 per annum.....	\$10,400
Of the fifteen children there are now in public institutions.....	10
Cost of their maintenance in 1903.....	\$1,163

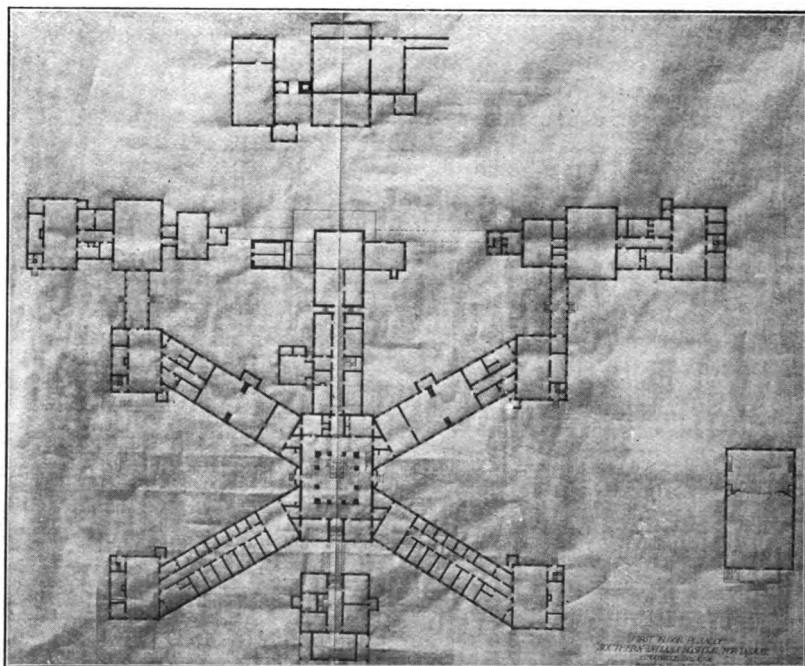
STATE CARE.

Under a law enacted in 1901, feeble-minded women under forty-five years of age are admitted to the School for Feeble-Minded Youth. There a building is set apart for their use; they receive custodial care, and are employed in healthful and useful occupations. There are 127 such women now in the institution.

Per capita cost of maintenance for the year ending October 31,
1904.....\$128 56



SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.



SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE — FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

VIII.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

The State's system of penal institutions includes 202 city police stations and town lockups, 92 county jails, one county workhouse, the State Prison, the Reformatory, the Indiana Boys' School, and the Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison.

The police stations and lockups are used for temporary detention in the towns in which they are situated. The police stations in most of the larger cities have matrons to look after women prisoners.

The jails are county institutions under the control of the Board of County Commissioners. There is one in each county in the State. The number of prisoners at any one time is never very high except in the larger counties, but in the course of a year more than 30,000 men and women are received, 50 per cent. being admitted on charges of intoxication or vagrancy, or both. The Legislature of 1901 passed a law requiring the Board of Commissioners in counties having a population of 50,000 or more to appoint a matron for the jail to have charge of the women prisoners. This applies to the following counties: Grant, St. Joseph, Vigo, Madison, Vanderburgh, Allen and Marion.

The county jails are not in general a credit to the State. They are in the main poorly planned, badly constructed, and often poorly administered. There are of course notable exceptions. A law enacted in 1889 requires that plans for such buildings shall be submitted for criticism to the Board of State Charities before their adoption by County Commissioners and under this provision the newer jails in the State are more satisfactory. On subsequent pages of this pamphlet will be found plans of the St. Joseph County jail at South Bend, erected in 1897 at a cost of \$35,000, and of the Jay County jail at Portland, erected in 1900 at a cost of \$29,930. In many ways these jails are regarded as the best types of their kind in the State. They have provision for the separation and classification of prisoners and for the insane who are unfortunately confined there occasionally. There is a central corridor for prisoners and an outer corridor for the jailer. They

are properly provided with bath tubs or showers, lavatories and other appurtenances. The December, 1904, number of the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction contains helpful information relating to the construction and management of county jails.

From the county jails come all those who enter the State penal and correctional institutions. These are four in number. The Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield is for boys over eight and under sixteen years of age guilty of violation of any criminal law of the State or of incorrigible or vicious conduct. Such are committed until they attain the age of twenty-one years, but through good conduct may obtain release from the Board of Control by discharge or on parole. An act approved March 9, 1903, provides that boys guilty of crime shall be sentenced to the custody of the Board of Control of the Indiana Boys' School, to be transferred by them after they are sixteen years old to the Indiana Reformatory, with the consent of the Governor, should their presence in the school prove seriously detrimental to its welfare. The boys thus transferred are to be held subject to the rules of the Indiana Reformatory until twenty-one years of age.

Under an act of the Legislature approved February 26, 1897, the State Prison South at Jeffersonville became the Indiana Reformatory and the State Prison North at Michigan City became the State Prison. All men between the ages of sixteen and thirty years who are found guilty of felony other than treason or murder in the first or second degree are committed to the custody of the Board of Managers of the Reformatory, and men guilty of treason or murder in the first or second degree and all men convicted of any felony who are over thirty years of age are sentenced to the State Prison. Any inmate of the Reformatory may be transferred to the State Prison who is found to have been more than thirty years of age at the time of his conviction or to have been previously convicted of a felony; or whose presence in the Reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the welfare of the institution. To both these institutions men are sentenced under the indeterminate sentence and parole law, approved March 8, 1897.

With the opening at Indianapolis of "The Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls" in 1873, all women and girls were removed from the State Prison. In later years the name of this institution was changed to "The Indiana Industrial School for Girls" and "The Indiana Woman's Prison", and the Legis-

latures of 1903 and 1905, respectively, provided for their complete separation by appropriating money for the erection of a separate institution for the Industrial School. A site about seven miles northwest of Indianapolis has been purchased and the buildings are in course of construction. The women will continue to occupy the old building.

PRISON SUNDAY.

The cause of prison reform has been aided to an incalculable degree by the observance of "Prison Sunday." At the suggestion of the National Prison Association and of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, the last Sunday in October has for years past been set aside for consideration in the churches of the many grave questions involved, and ministers all over the land have co-operated by preaching sermons appropriate to the day. In Indiana there has been a hearty response to the request sent out annually by the Board of State Charities that the day be observed. To assist ministers in the preparation of appropriate discourses, the Board issues each year a pamphlet dealing with different phases of the work in the State for the prevention of crime and the reformation of offenders against the law.

The interest of the churches is further shown by the fact that six different denominations have appointed, at their State conventions, a permanent committee on charities, to represent the organization at the State Conference of Charities and to keep the different churches in touch with the work throughout the State.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

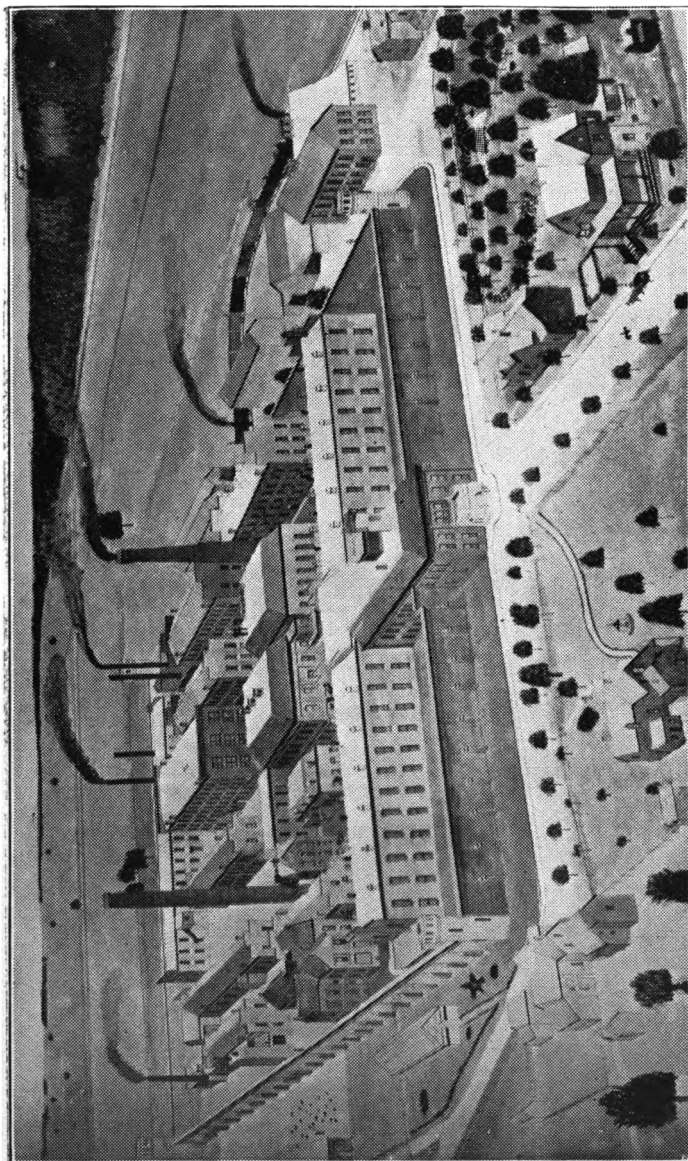
	<i>Population October 31, 1904.</i>
State Prison, Michigan City.....	833
Reformatory, Jeffersonville	998
Woman's Prison, Indianapolis.....	52
Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield.....	575
Industrial School for Girls, Indianapolis.....	203

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

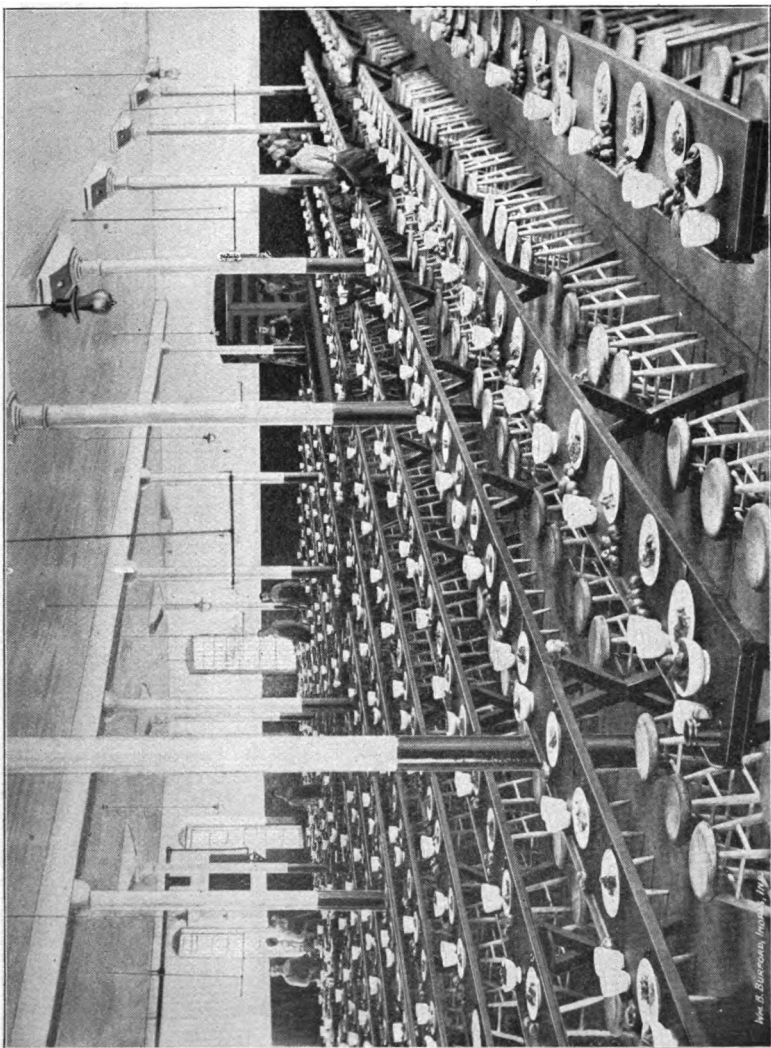
Jails and workhouses.....	949
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TOWN INSTITUTIONS.

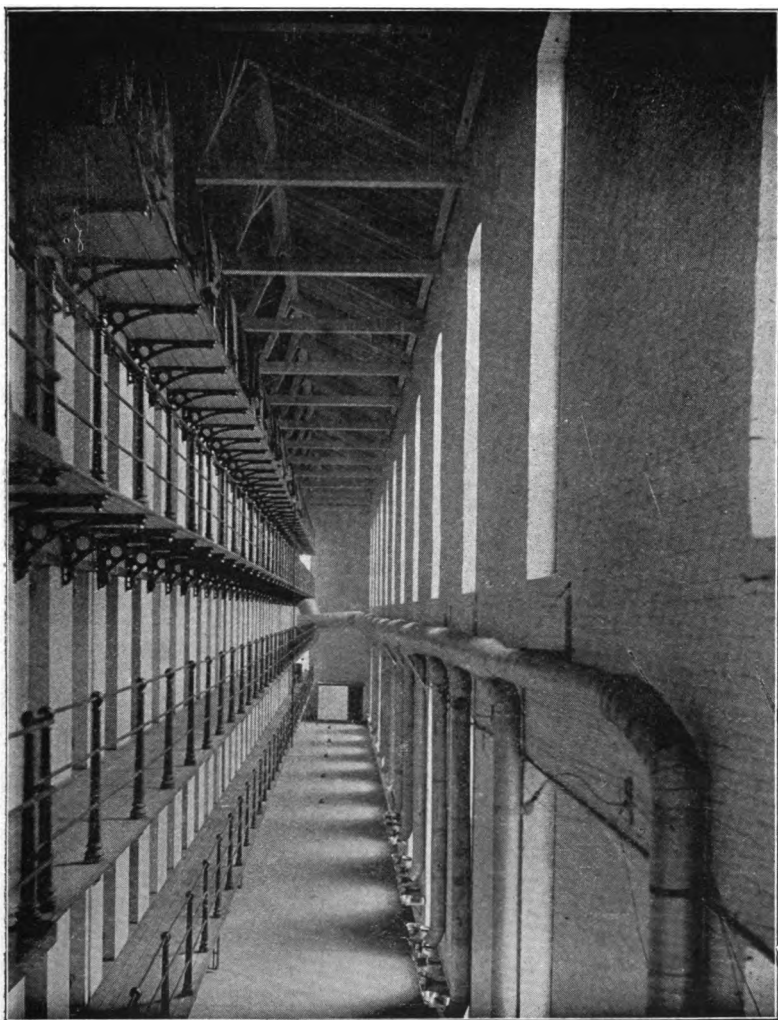
Police stations and lock-ups (estimated).....	100
Total.....	3,710



INDIANA STATE PRISON.
(From a drawing made by a prisoner.)



INDIANA STATE PRISON—PRISONERS' DINING ROOM.



INDIANA STATE PRISON — WEST VIEW SOUTH CELL BLOCK.

5—Char. Ex.

POPULATION OF STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY DECADES.

INSTITUTIONS.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Reformatory (established as the State Prison, 1822).....	35	98	148	386	389	562	570	877
State Prison (established 1860).....				147	318	577	735	822
Indiana Boys' School (established 1868) ...					217	347	516	550
Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison (established 1873).....						196	208	236
Total	35	98	148	533	924	1,682	2,029	2,485
Population of State....	343,031	685,966	968,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,000	2,192,404	2,516,462

CONVICT LABOR.

I. THE STATE PRISON.

Under the law, 400 inmates of the State Prison and one-half the population above 800 may be employed on contract labor. The number to be employed upon any one contract is limited to 100, and their work to eight hours a day. All contracts expire October 1, 1910.

Contracts.

Cooperage 100 men 42 and 44 cents per day.
 Granite cutting 100 men 52½ cents per day.
 Overalls factory 100 men Piece price plan.
 Shirt factory 100 men Piece price plan.

The Legislature of 1899 appropriated for the use of the State Prison the sum of \$125,000, to be available at the rate of \$25,000 annually and to be used by the Board of Control in purchasing such materials, tools, machinery, apparatus and accommodations as were deemed necessary to establish trades and industries upon the public account system. This has been tried in a minor way for several years past, and it is now the intention to install a unit or system of machinery for the manufacture of binder twine. Plans looking to this end are under way.

II. THE REFORMATORY.

The contracts in force at the Reformatory were made in July, 1896, and expire in July, 1906.

Contracts.

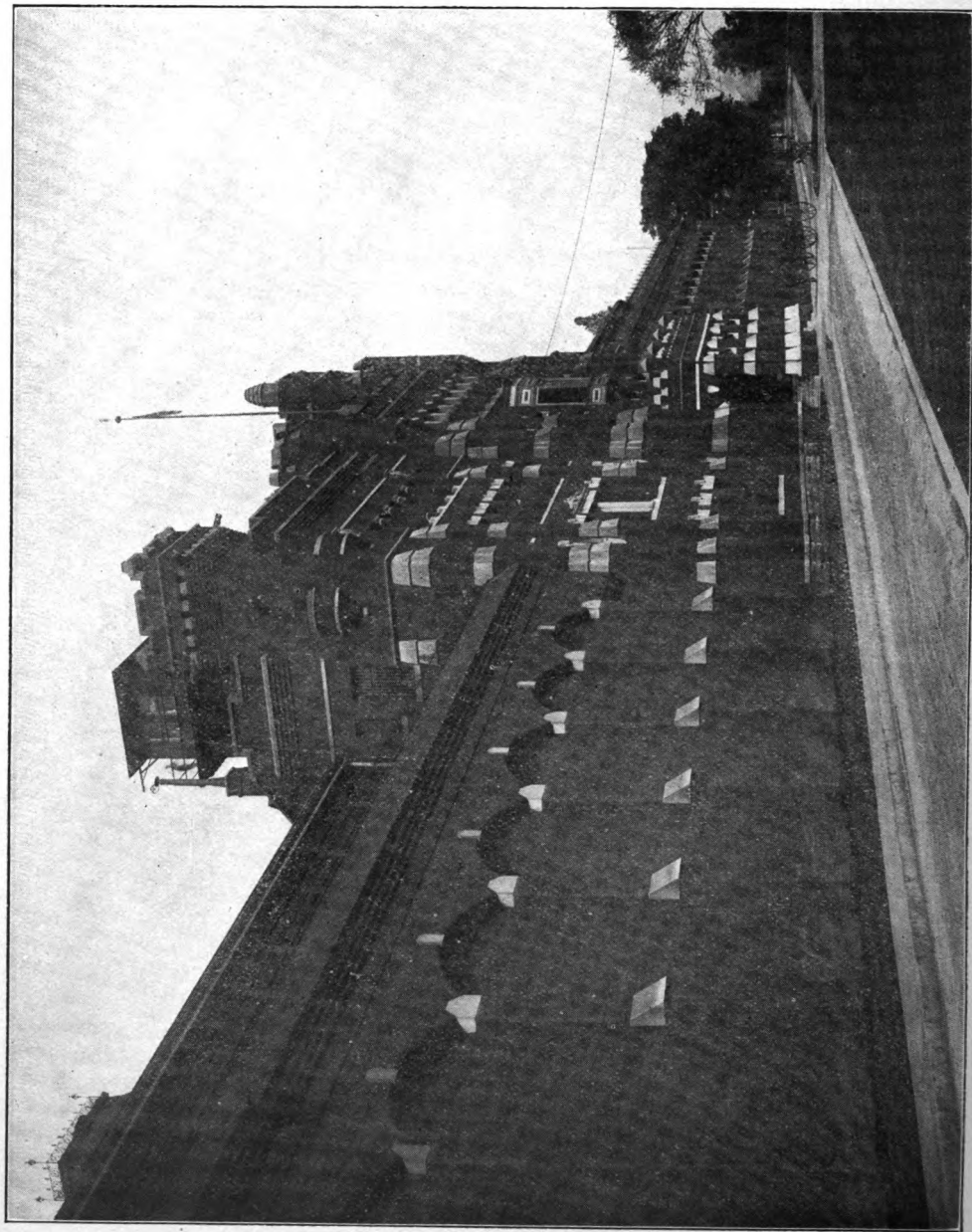
Hollowware..... 284 men 40 cents per day.
 Chain works 113 men 32 cents per day.
 Reed and rattan works 254 men 32 cents per day.

The Legislature of 1905 authorized the Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory to establish trade schools for the training of the inmates, and to provide for the manufacture of goods on State account, it being the intention to supply the various State and other public institutions and the political divisions of the State with the product of the inmates' labor and sell such surplus as there may be upon the market. Arrangements have been made to make trade schools of the hollowware and chain works. The reed and rattan works is to move out October, 1905. This will leave the splendid shop building occupied by this contract for the use of the institution, and various trade schools will be established therein as opportunity offers.

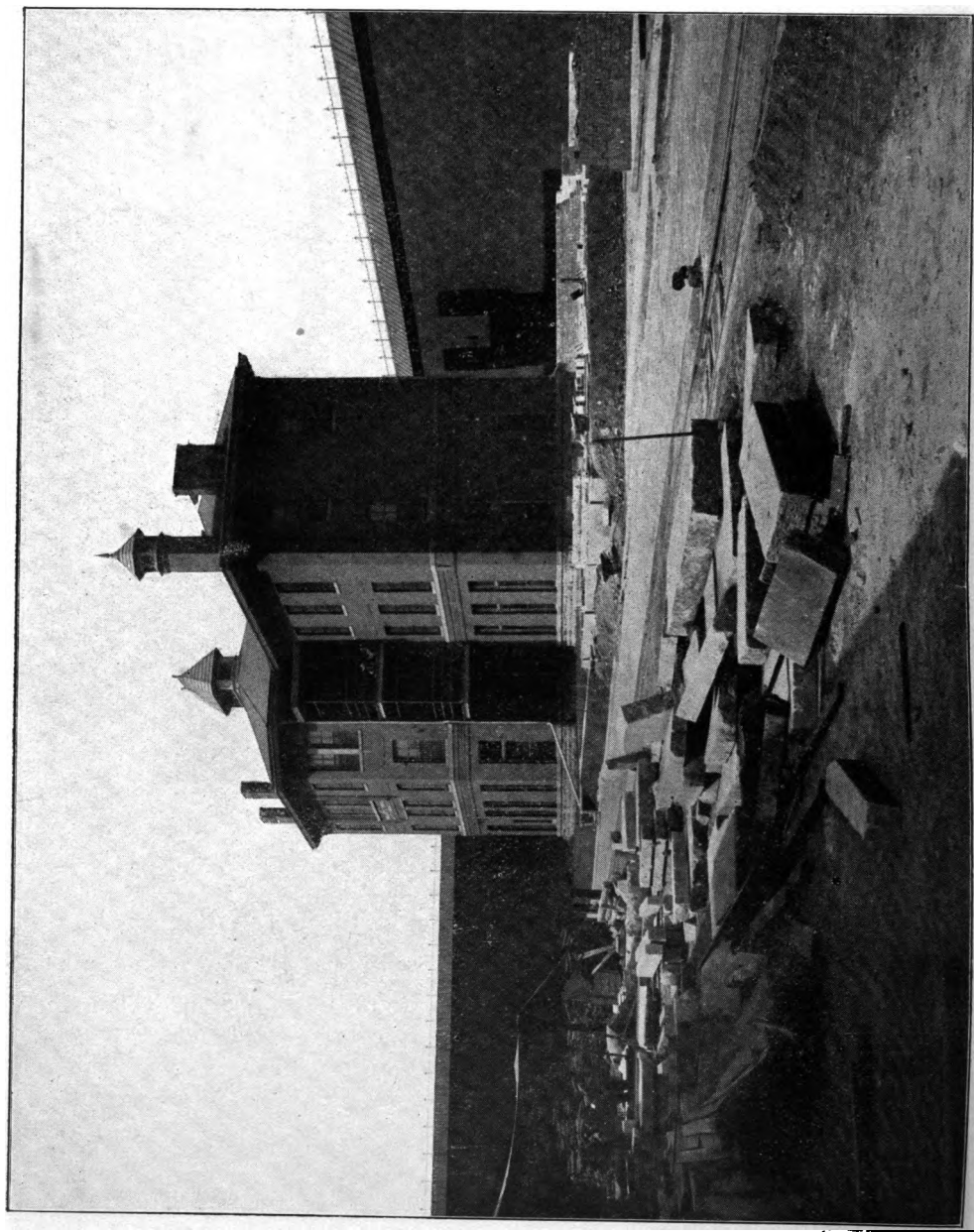
OPERATIONS OF THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE LAWS.

APRIL 1, 1897, TO OCTOBER 31, 1904.

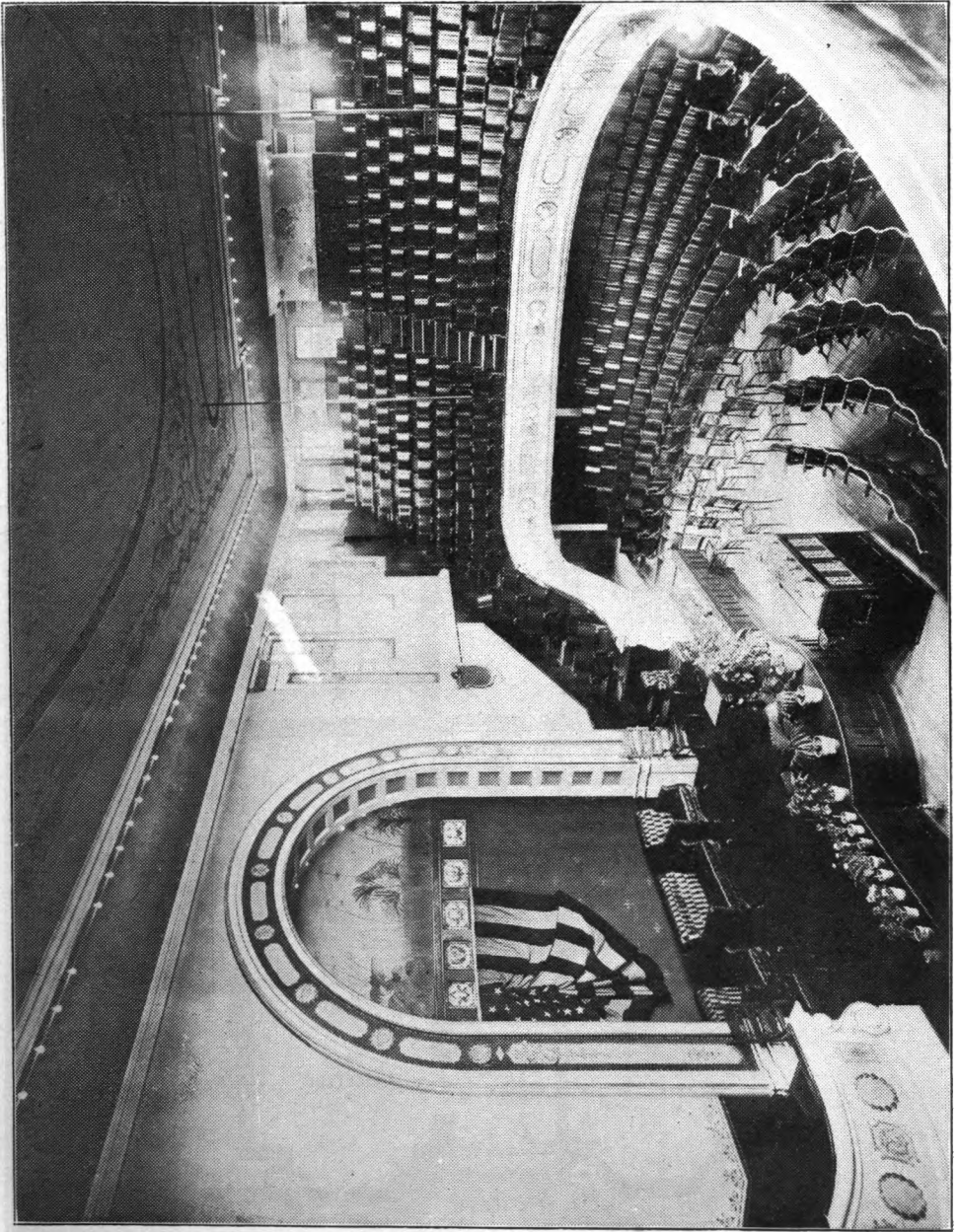
	<i>State Prison.</i>		<i>Reformatory.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of men paroled.....	1,029		1,751	2,780
Received final discharge.....	553		947	1,500
Time expired while on parole.....	71		152	223
Returned for violation of parole.....	121		227	348
Died	18		39	57
Delinquent and at large.....	101		200	301
Now reporting	165		186	351
Unsatisfactory cases	222		427	649
Percentage of unsatisfactory cases...	21.5		24.3	23.3
Total earnings.....	\$262,861 25	\$392,129 79		\$654,991 04
Cash on hand or due.....	71,311 35	55,400 41		126,711 76



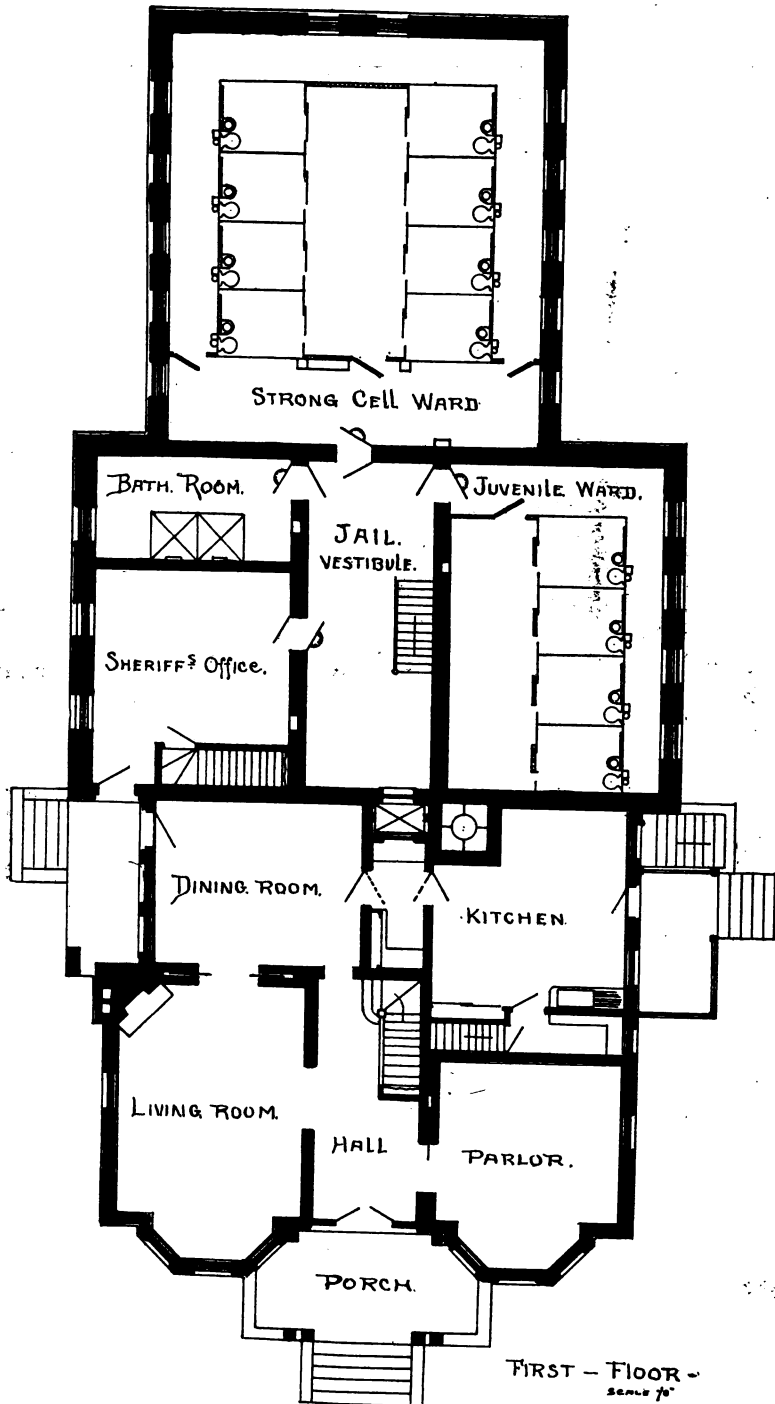
INDIANA REFORMATORY — ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



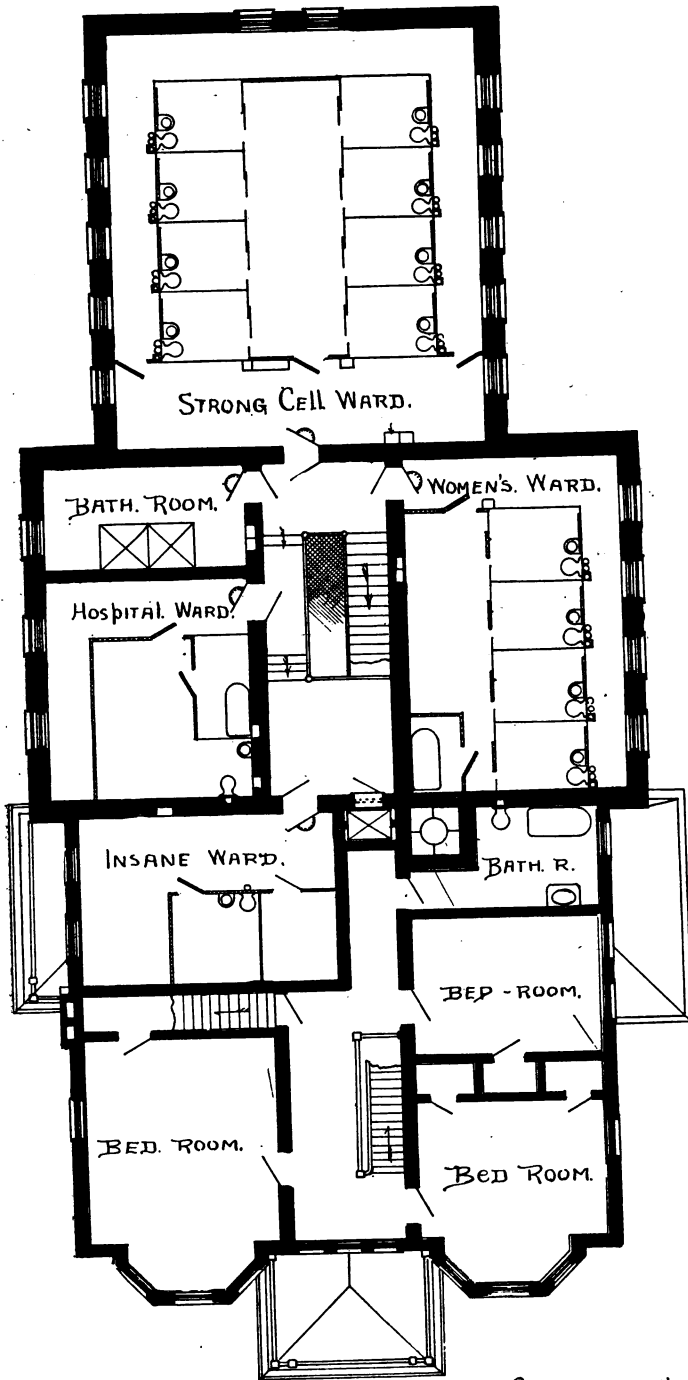
INDIANA REFORMATORY — HOSPITAL AND FOUNDATION FOR PUNISHMENT CELLS.



INDIANA REFORMATORY — CHAPEL.

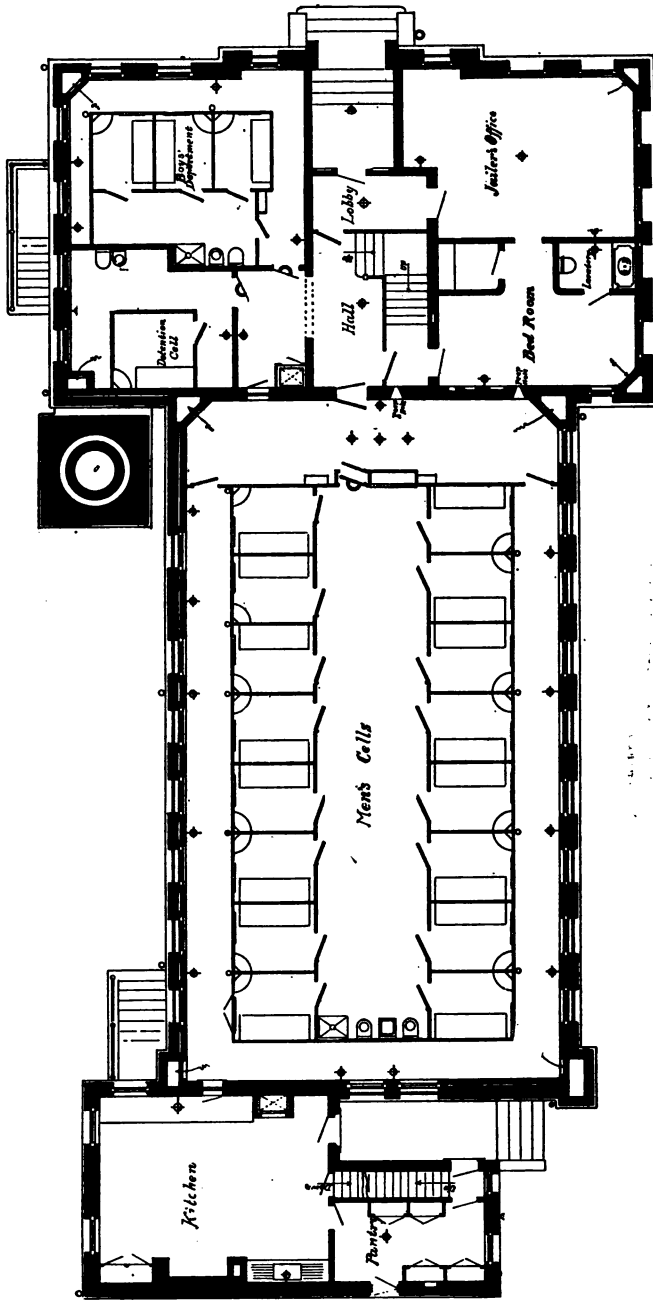


Jay County Jail, Portland.



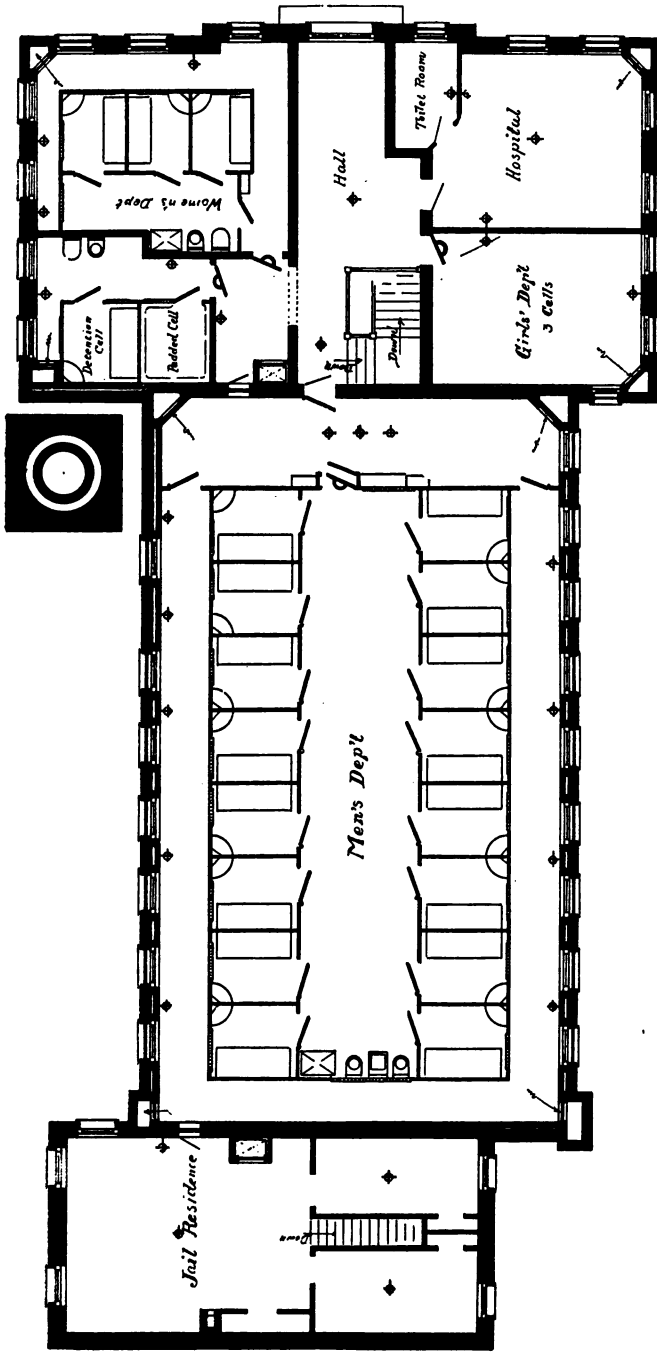
SECOND - FLOOR

Jay County Jail, Portland.



*First Floor Plan. 1/8" Scale.
St. Joseph County Jail.
South Bend, Ind.*

St. Joseph County Jail, South Bend—First Floor.



St. Joseph County Jail, South Bend—Second Floor.

IX.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

GROSS EXPENSES.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Hospitals for Insane.</i>	<i>Other Benevolent Institutions.</i>	<i>Correctional Institutions.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1891	\$580,089 93	\$387,178 55	\$292,516 58	\$1,259,785 06
1892	566,930 84	304,778 34	302,682 29	1,174,391 47
1893	556,602 86	282,740 29	310,223 07	1,149,566 22
1894	568,876 53	288,496 60	299,133 15	1,156,506 28
1895	611,958 76	309,143 77	307,351 52	1,228,454 05
1896	584,490 79	277,882 20	304,053 20	1,165,926 19
1897	527,199 34	275,589 35	397,764 49	1,200,553 18
1898	549,559 24	351,450 42	331,230 66	1,232,240 32
1899	612,852 80	396,994 53	348,245 75	1,358,093 08
1900	792,177 56	404,236 77	452,041 49	1,648,455 82
1901	702,067 94	412,365 01	525,812 97	1,640,245 92
1902	808,378 70	477,232 66	367,587 35	1,653,248 71
1903	724,700 57	486,550 79	368,950 90	1,580,202 26
1904	783,220 29	561,127 07	405,333 92	1,749,681 28

DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND PER CAPITA

		CHARITABLE						
		HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.						
		Central Indi- anapolis.	Northern, Logansport.	Eastern, Richmond.	Southern, Evansville.	Total.		Soldiers' Home, Lafayette.
DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.								
Year ending October 31, 1890.		1,441.8	380.75	* 30.		1,832.55		
"	"	1,394.4	377.3	341.9	235.5	2,349.1		
"	"	1,418.2	393.9	391.1	359.45	2,562.65		
"	"	1,430.6	413.49	422.38	390.83	2,647.30		
"	"	1,442.4	446.97	431.44	387.49	2,708.30		
"	"	1,448.04	505.25	436.4	401.	2,790.69		
"	"	1,493.9	553.75	465.6	400.	2,913.25		
"	"	1,495.8	585.03	508.9	402.	2,991.73		**
"	"	1,503.9	604.45	520.9	459.	3,089.25		437.75
"	"	1,583.	606.52	531.6	494.	3,215.12		480.5
"	"	1,619.46	620.83	570.3	546.	3,356.59		525.25
"	"	1,668.71	730.39	616.7	592.	3,607.80		497.
"	"	1,720.67	774.08	625.04	619.52	3,739.31		549.5
"	"	1,774.77	791.38	656.34	617.29	3,839.78		592.
"	"	1,787.64	834.89	686.32	626.98	3,935.83		640.
PER CAPITA COST.								
GROSS MAINTENANCE.								
Year ending October 31, 1890.		\$192.84	\$216.53					
"	"	202.23	223.68	\$243.37	\$360.93	\$227.58		
"	"	196.17	215.79	217.16	217.31	206.36		
"	"	200.47	205.56	200.99	218.32	208.92		
"	"	198.69	201.10	218.92	206.96	208.51		
"	"	196.19	188.02	217.63	211.93	201.36		
"	"	174.04	162.53	193.29	191.25	171.29		
"	"	173.83	153.84	174.68	190.29	172.27		
"	"	160.91	156.34	178.86	187.36	166.96		\$161.90
"	"	154.77	155.81	178.68	183.54	163.34		163.32
"	"	175.19	164.02	179.21	184.30	175.29		165.68
"	"	168.46	175.28	190.54	170.02	173.87		165.51
"	"	180.85	163.17	174.27	166.97	173.79		167.30
"	"	172.45	165.95	171.84	169.39	170.52		153.69
"	"	183.99	171.65	176.30	171.41	178.03		165.26

* Institution opened July 1, 1890.

** Institution opened July, 1897.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.					CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.						
Soldiers' and Sail- ors' Orphan's Home, Knights- town.	Institution for Deaf, Indianapo- lis.	Institution for Blind, Indian- apolis.	School for Feeble- Minded, Fort Wayne.	Total of Charitable Institutions.	State Prison, Michigan City.	Reformatory, Jeffersonville.	Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison, Indianapolis.			Indiana Boys' School, Plain- field.	Total of Correc- tional Institu- tions.
							W.	G.	Total.		
468.35	294.5	108.4	277.1	2,980.9	755.5	569.25	60.4	152.1	212.5	461.1	1,998.35
570.	281.1	120.	358.6	3,678.8	778.	592.9	56.7	142.5	199.2	541.	2,111.1
546.62	290.	128.6	411.6	3,939.47	793.25	592.75	50.7	134.3	185.	467.	2,038.
568.72	261.5	126.1	423.7	4,027.32	780.49	634.74	46.74	146.24	192.98	480.83	2,089.04
556.	273.25	125.08	459.05	4,121.68	927.45	708.	50.	154.	204.	512.	2,351.45
569.	293.	116.12	479.	4,247.81	888.06	812.	37.50	169.	206.5	556.	2,462.56
550.75	300.5	124.42	506.4	4,395.32	855.25	826.66	40.75	189.75	230.5	505.6	2,418.01
542.25	302.	124.11	538.4	4,498.49	899.35	810.83	45.25	206.25	251.5	539.4	2,501.08
546.25	308.4	122.5	544.6	5,047.75	829.	908.89	44.27	206.65	250.92	551.02	2,539.83
560.75	312.8	123.7	569.4	5,262.27	768.8	940.01	51.92	184.37	236.29	512.91	2,458.01
567.	321.72	131.7	656.9	5,559.16	800.68	877.	52.02	182.65	234.67	522.5	2,434.85
558.25	309.33	130.08	746.8	5,849.26	851.26	895.	46.25	166.5	212.75	555.16	2,514.17
541.5	313.03	126.6	818.5	6,068.44	840.64	912.29	53.47	156.97	210.44	515.83	2,479.20
527.5	307.30	120.37	909.3	6,296.25	774.6	932.37	50.73	188.50	239.23	561.41	2,507.61
512.75	314.95	117.81	985.97	6,507.31	795.35	975.64	48.49	207.60	256.09	569.12	2,596.20
\$156.47	\$196.94	\$238.56	\$247.74		\$126.97	\$121.35			\$188.23	\$137.52	
209.85	212.91	239.80	214.06	\$222.79	133.31	126.10			200.70	121.99	\$134.75
173.79	214.32	226.49	198.30	201.59	126.06	117.11			216.22	150.32	137.20
167.04	251.04	267.66	191.07	202.41	128.12	108.86			171.48	144.22	129.98
179.85	238.02	264.88	191.37	203.12	107.82	105.93			220.59	123.22	120.39
175.74	226.80	290.54	183.13	200.07	112.60	113.13			217.91	116.90	122.58
163.41	212.10	237.78	151.68	176.69	116.92	102.82			175.70	115.70	117.45
169.40	205.49	242.72	156.79	174.24	116.93	113.33			161.03	106.45	118.37
171.41	208.56	254.98	153.95	170.29	128.43	114.76			157.54	106.17	121.58
168.61	206.48	249.32	148.49	167.37	144.41	116.11			171.39	114.06	135.23
165.87	316.68	244.72	146.90	174.10	129.46	135.57			171.96	114.83	132.62
169.47	215.13	247.86	157.09	174.33	139.20	157.51			177.21	113.48	143.25
174.52	231.66	276.40	127.05	172.10	133.32	130.68			191.55	122.13	134.96
199.00	235.99	290.71	131.52	171.18	146.70	137.29			166.38	118.45	138.75
205.52	233.20	318.27	128.56	176.66	149.15	147.99			156.91	128.27	144.91

X.

COUNTY CHARITIES.

The jail, the poor asylum and the orphans' home constitute what are generally known as the county charities. The two first mentioned are under the control of and are maintained by the Board of County Commissioners. The orphans' home in some counties is maintained by the county and in others is operated by a private association; in the latter event a per diem is received for the maintenance of children who are public wards.

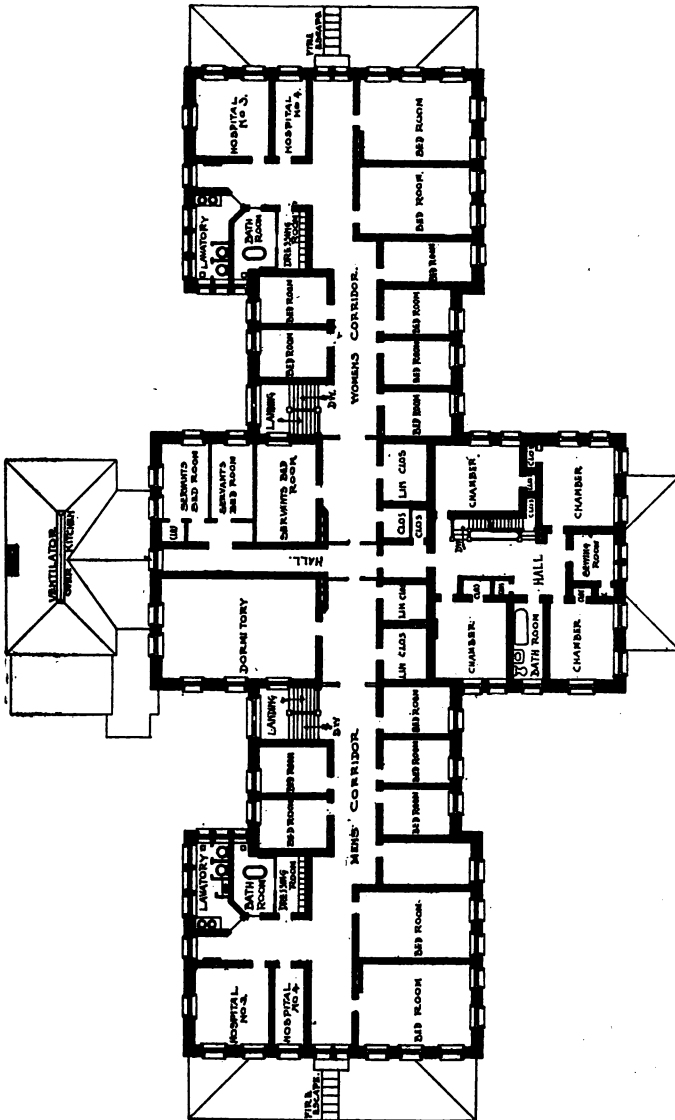
The Legislature of 1899 provided for the appointment by the Circuit Judge of six persons in each county to act as a Board of County Charities. This was made mandatory on the petition of fifteen reputable citizens. To these Boards was given the duty of visiting the poor asylum, jail, orphans' home, each lockup, and any other charitable or correctional institution receiving any public support, existing in the county. They were required also to report their findings to the Board of County Commissioners at least quarterly, and to the Circuit Judge annually, copies of their reports to be furnished the newspapers and the Board of State Charities. The members serve without pay, being allowed only actual traveling expenses. Boards have now been appointed in sixty-four counties, and their work is of inestimable value.

Mention has been made elsewhere of the county jail and the orphans' home. Each county in the State has a poor asylum. It has been spoken of as "the indiscriminate gathering place of the wrecks and failures of humanity." In times past there were to be found among its inmates the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the deaf, the blind, the crippled; the shiftless, the vicious; the respectable, homeless poor and bright young children. To a certain, though far less extent, these conditions prevail at the present time, but the awakening of public sentiment to a realization of society's duty not only to such unfortunates but to itself, has resulted in a gradual sifting out of special classes. Blind, deaf, feeble-minded and epileptic children and the orphans of soldiers and sailors have been provided for in State institutions adapted to the needs of each class; the dependent children have

been gradually transferred to private or county orphanages; four State hospitals care for as many insane as their capacity allows; a limited number of feeble-minded women have been received at the School for Feeble-minded Youth at Fort Wayne, under the law of 1901; soldiers and sailors and their wives and widows are maintained at the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette; recent legislation contemplates special provision for the epileptic; the poor asylum administration law of 1899, by requiring the able-bodied to work, is rapidly eliminating the lazy and idle. It will thus be seen that the poor asylums are becoming more and more a refuge for the aged and the respectable, deserving poor. The following figures are significant as indicating the conditions in 1891 and 1904, respectively, so far as the age of inmates is concerned:

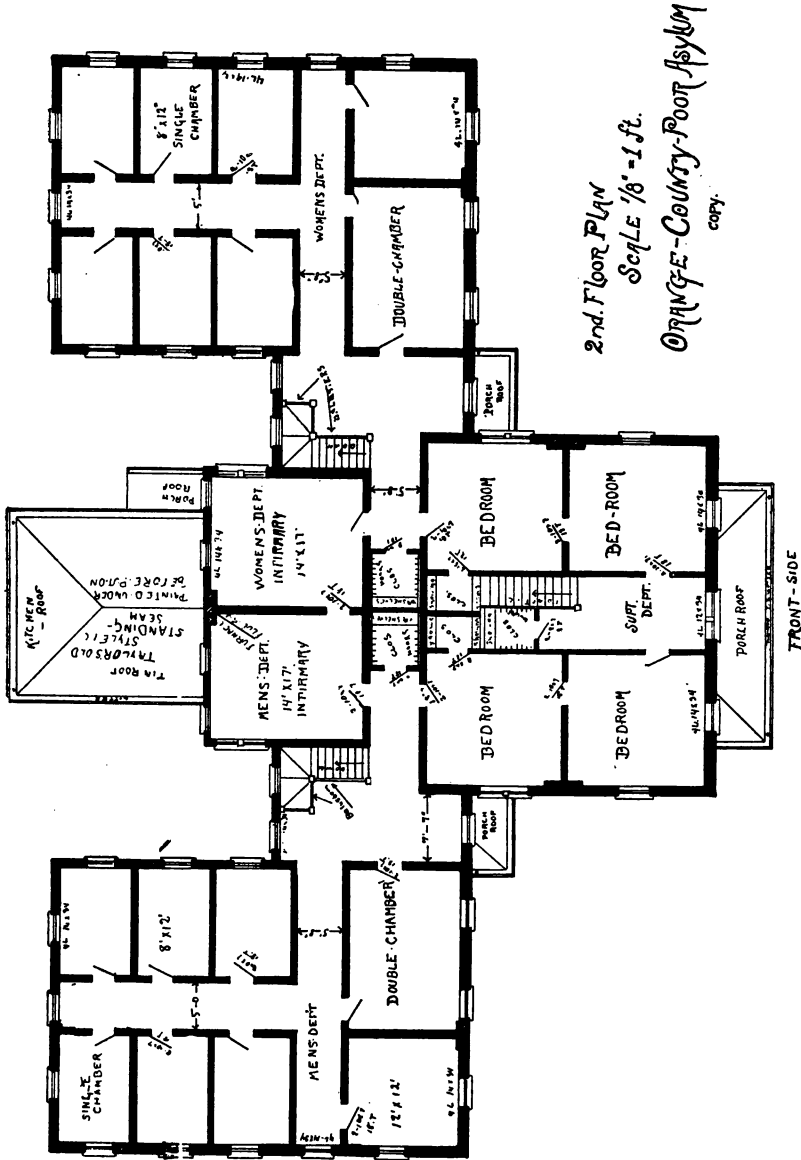
	1891.	1904.
Under sixteen years of age.....	13.3%	1.2%
Sixteen and under sixty.....	52.7%	48.9%
Sixty years and over.....	34.0%	49.9%

In the matter of construction, the older asylums are inferior in plan and arrangement. Since the establishment of the Board of State Charities, which is required by law to examine poor asylum plans before their adoption by county commissioners, effort has been made to establish a standard, and practically all the buildings for this purpose erected since 1890 have in a general way conformed to this. A gradual improvement is the result. All the newer buildings seek to have four departments: the administration in front, the domestic in the rear, with quarters for men and for women on either side. In some of the larger counties the asylums have a custodial department for noisy and untidy inmates. The plans of two of the newer asylums are given in this pamphlet. That in Adams County was erected at a cost of \$35,000 and has a capacity of sixty; that in Orange County cost \$15,650 and has a capacity of thirty-eight.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF THE
ADAMS CO. POOR ASYLUM
DECATUR, IND.
CUNO KIDDELL ARCHT. BOSTON IND.





XI.

TOWNSHIP CHARITIES.

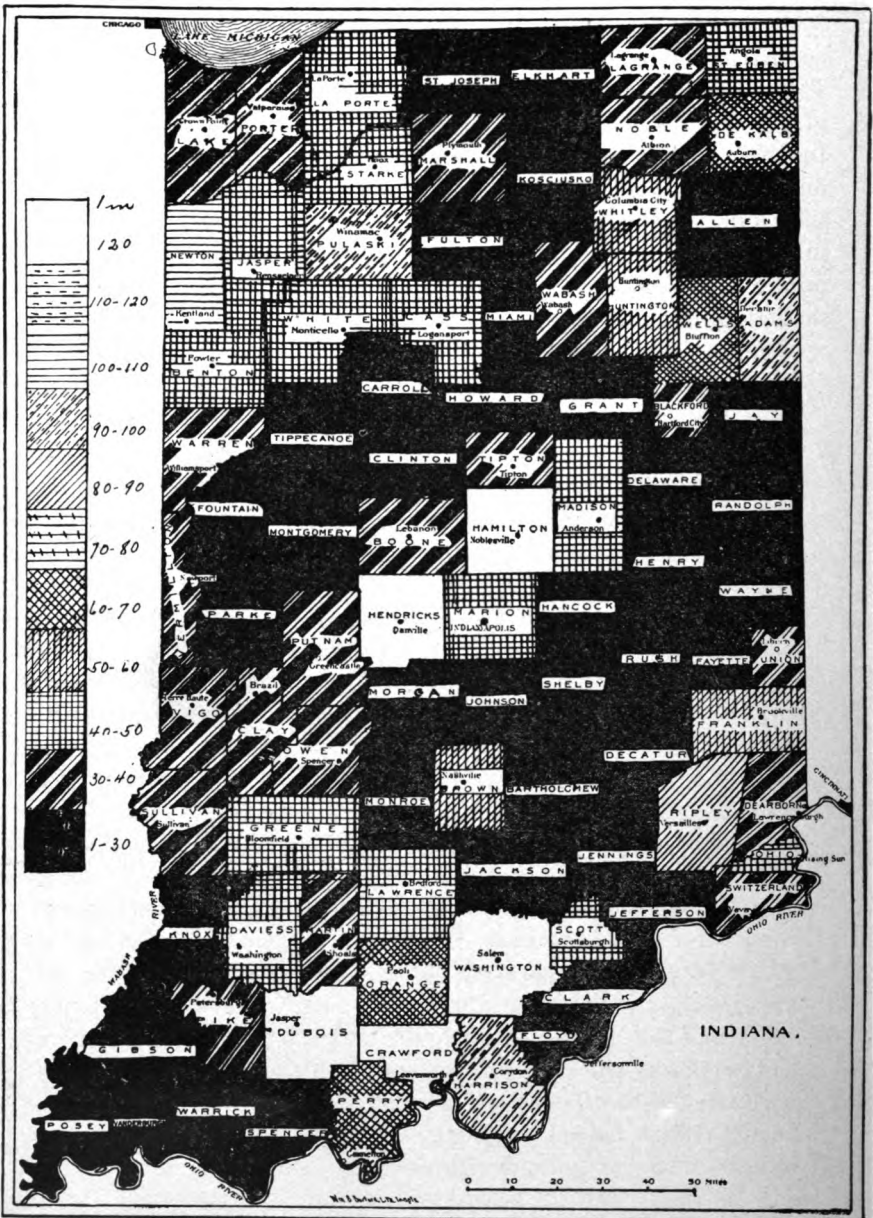
The Township Trustees, who are, ex-officio, overseers of the poor, are empowered to grant aid from the township funds to persons requiring temporary relief. Should such persons become permanent charges on the public, they are to be transferred to the county poor asylum, where they are supported by the county.

In the early history of the State, the work of relieving the poor outside institutions was left to the Township Trustee, without supervision of any kind. He gave aid as he saw fit. His bills were filed with the Board of County Commissioners, and as a rule were paid without question. Under this system there grew up an abuse of public funds serious in the extreme. More than half a million dollars was spent annually by the trustees. In 1895 poor relief amounted to \$630,168.79. No record existed to indicate who were aided or why relief was necessary.

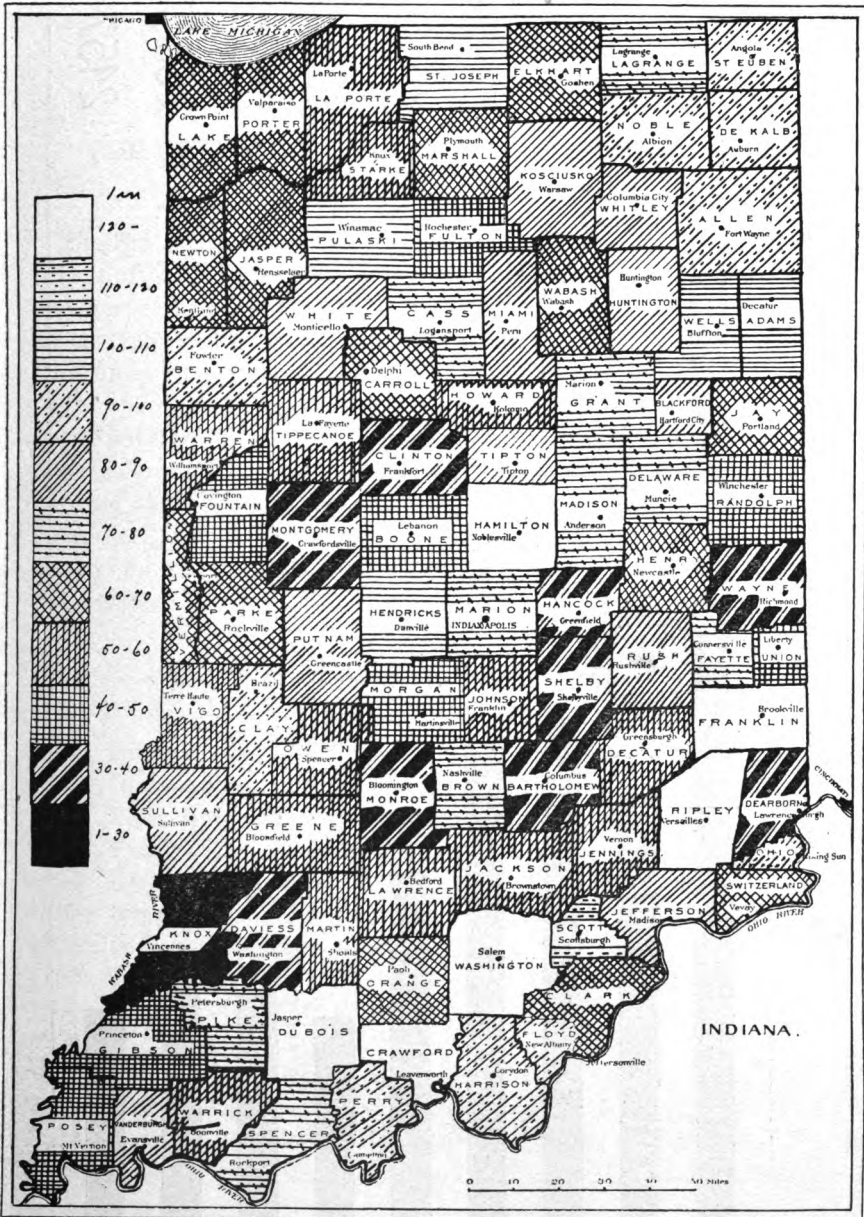
On recommendation of the Board of State Charities, a law was enacted by the Legislature of 1895, which required the township overseers of the poor to file with the Board of County Commissioners a report giving certain required information regarding every person or family aided, a duplicate of the record to be filed with the Board of State Charities.

The publicity thus given the operations of the overseers of the poor resulted in a marked decrease in the expenditures for poor relief, and also led to the enactment of another law in 1897 which required the Township Trustee to levy a tax against all the property in his township, to cover the expense of aiding the poor. This transferred the burden of poor relief from the county to the township, making the Trustee responsible directly to his constituents for his expenditure of their money. Another law followed in 1899, under which modern ideas of relieving the poor—investigation, co-operation, etc.—were applied to the work of the township overseer of the poor. Two years later the Legislature codified the poor laws of the State, and they are to be found in chapter 147 of the Acts of 1901.

The reduction in the cost of poor relief and in the number of persons aided, effected by this series of laws, is graphically set forth in the drawings and maps which follow. In the maps a comparison is made of conditions in 1897 and 1903, respectively. They show where the largest and where the smallest proportion of the State's population received aid from the public funds. In 1897, 82,235, or one in every thirty-one inhabitants, received public assistance; in 1903, 40,012, or one in sixty-three, received such aid. In the maps the solid black shading indicates that one in thirty or less than thirty inhabitants of the county received public aid. In the 1897 map there are thirty-eight counties so shaded; in the 1903 map, one.

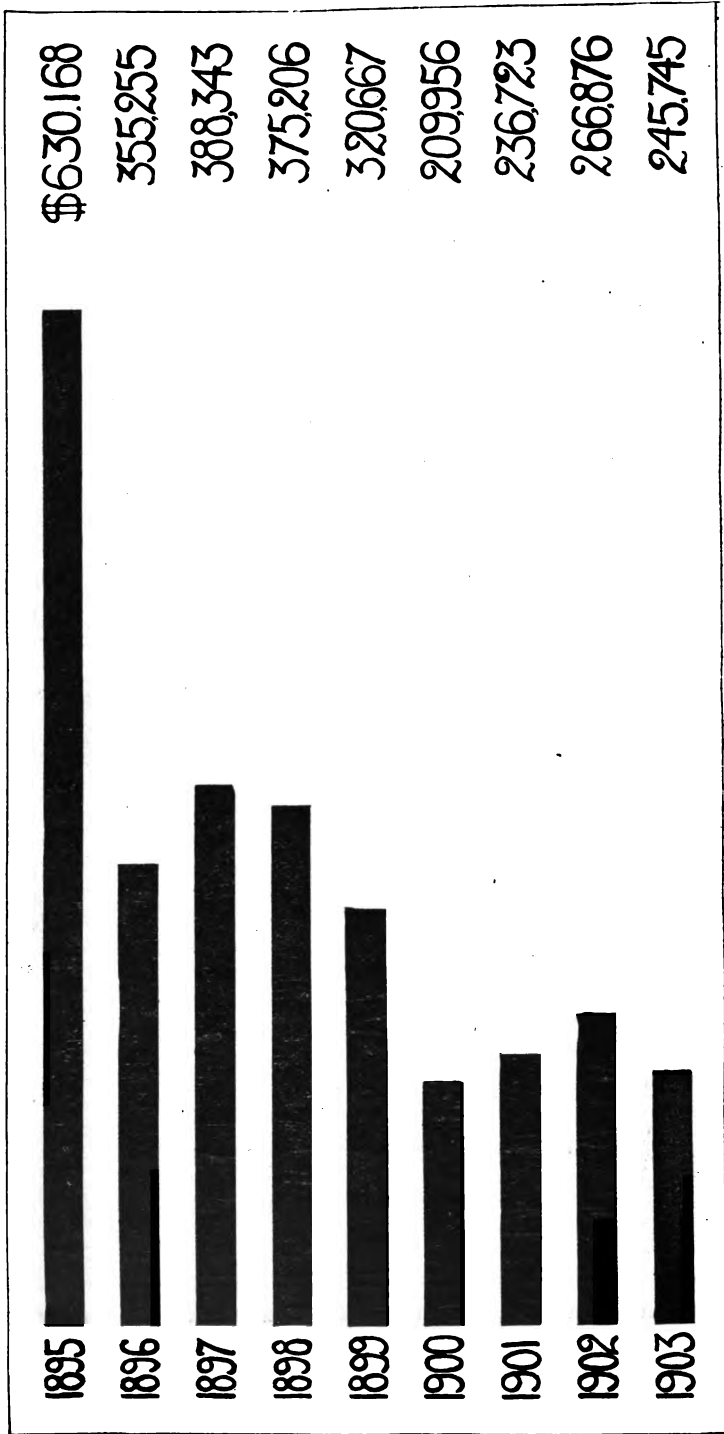


Distribution of Out-Door Poor Relief for Year Ending August 31, 1897.



Distribution of Out-Door Poor Relief for Year Ending December 31, 1903.

Reduction in Poor Relief, under State Supervision



XII.

THE STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The State Conference of Charities and Correction is an organization of the people of the State who are interested in benevolent and correctional work, public and private. It met first in 1890 on the call of the Board of State Charities. With the meeting at Vincennes in October, 1905, there will have been held fourteen conferences, and because of their influence in creating a sympathetic interest in modern methods of caring for dependents, defectives and delinquents, the Board feels that it has accomplished nothing of more importance than the establishment of this annual meeting. The proceedings of the conference are published annually by the Board in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction.

ROSTER OF THE CONFERENCE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>President.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
1890..	Indianapolis.	John R. Elder	Alexander Johnson.
1893..	Indianapolis.	John R. Elder	W. C. Smallwood.
1894..	Terre Haute.	Sydney B. Davis	W. C. Smallwood
1895..	Fort Wayne..	E. A. K. Hackett ...	Alexander Johnson.
1896..	Richmond...	Timothy Nicholson ..	John W. Tingle.
1897..	Evansville...	T. J. Charlton	Miss Mary T. Wilson.
1898..	Indianapolis.	Miss Mary T. Wilson.	C. S. Grout.
1899..	Lafayette...	John H. Holliday ...	Thos. F. Moran.
1900..	New Albany.	Wm. C. Ball.....	Alvin T. Hert.
1901..	South Bend..	Thos. E. Ellison	C. S. Grout.
1902..	Indianapolis.	Geo. A. H. Shideler .	C. S. Grout.
1903..	Fort Wayne..	Alexander Johnson ..	Thos. F. Moran.
1904..	Terre Haute.	Demarchus C. Brown.	Eugene H. Iglehart.
1905..	Vincennes...	Hugh H. Hanna	Rev. H. W. Kellogg, D. D.

